

JAMES MILTON RACER,
Editor and Publisher

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THE CITIZEN.

Patronize Our
Want Ads.

VOL. V.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

One dollar a year.

NO. 25

IDEAS.

The sword revenge has a sting in the handle.

Shining lives seldom come out of soft circumstances.

The best way to pray for the poor is with your own basket and store.

The man with a tender heart does not need to demonstrate it by the softness of his head.—[Chicago Tribune.]

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Russia recognized the republic of Panama.

Two Russian warships have arrived at Port Arthur.

Great Britain has just bought from Chile two new battleships for \$9,000,000.

Joseph Mayor, the famous impersonator of Christ in the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, is dead.

The big Catholic University at Ottawa, Ont., was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$250,000.

The Panama Canal treaty was delivered on board ship Monday and left Colon for the United States Tuesday.

The English House of Lords decided that women are debarred by their sex from becoming qualified lawyers in England.

The session of the Japanese Parliament, which began Saturday, promises to be the most momentous in the history of the empire.

Rumor has reached Washington and Colon that 3,000 Colombian soldiers had left Cartagena for the purpose of invading the isthmus.

Turkish officers assaulted and insulted United States Consul Davis, who promptly hauled down the American flag at Alexandria and broke off diplomatic relations by quitting the town.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Fire at Jellico, Tenn., caused a loss of about \$75,000.

The grafting of an ear on the head of a Western miner proved successful. Congress passed from the extraordinary to the regular session of the 58th Congress, Monday.

A bill was introduced in the House Monday to make McKinley's birthday, January 29, a national holiday, to be known as "McKinley day."

Advocates of international arbitration are renewing their efforts to bring about an arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain.

John Alexander Dowie, whose enterprise at Zion City has been in the hands of receivers for a week, has arranged for a settlement with his creditors, and receivers will be removed.

The annual report of Secretary of War Root shows the total strength of the army to be 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men, of whom 917 officers and 16,432 men are on duty outside the United States proper.

Opposition to Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, has received a new impetus by the formation of a union of women's clubs, which will meet in Washington, D. C., regularly to agitate for the expulsion of Mr. Smoot from the Senate.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Fire at Auburn, Ky., caused a loss of \$15,000.

The troops have been removed from Jackson, Breathitt county, by Gov. Beckham.

Dr. Eugene Field Hume, of Richmond, Ky., is dead of pneumonia. Representative Smith is endeavoring to have rural mail routes established in Hardin Co.

Congressman Olie M. James and Miss Ruth Thomas were married at Marion.

John Petroy, 20 years old, shot and killed his uncle, Armp Petroy, near Highland, Lincoln county.

Gov. Beckham Thursday formally proclaimed the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Seven persons died suddenly of heart disease in Owensboro and vicinity within nine days.

Capt. B. J. Ewen and John Patrick, star witnesses in the case against Jett, have returned to Jackson and walk the streets fearlessly.

Dr. Godfrey Hunter has received the certificate of election to Congress from the Eleventh District, and has been sworn in as a member of the House.

J. C. W. Beckham was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, Tuesday, at Frankfort, for the second time and sworn in for the third time, in the presence of a large crowd.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16

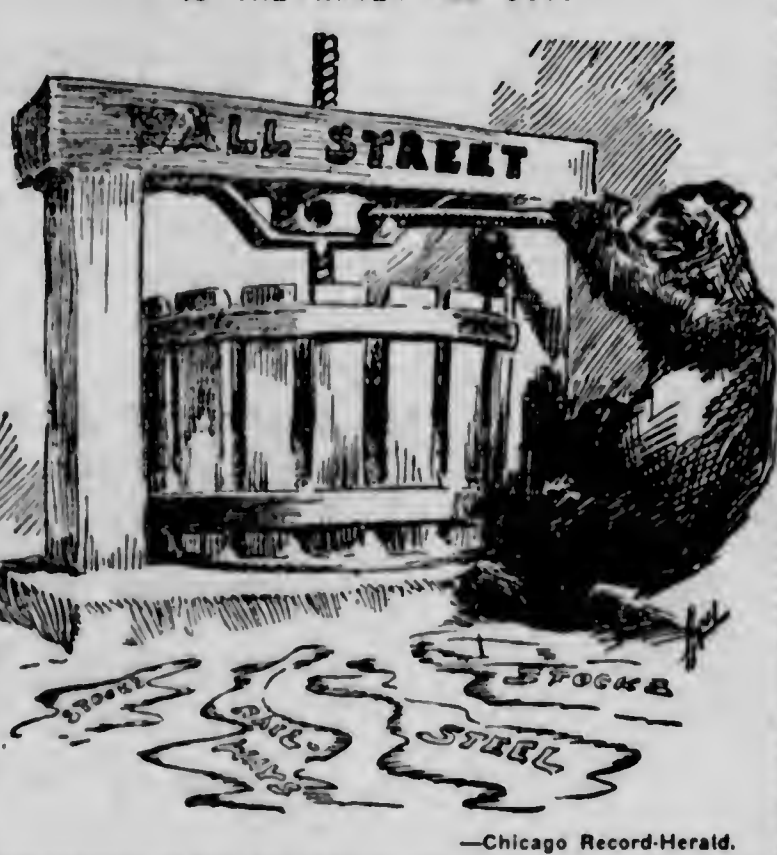
The Winter Term of Berea College opens at 8 in the Morning.

Offices open at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

An early start enables a student to complete six months of school in good time in the Spring.

Extra Registration Fee of 25 cents for old students who fail to register the first day, and for new students who fail to register before close of second day.

IS THE WATER ALL OUT?



—Chicago Record-Herald.

Grand Opening Men's Industrial Building, Dec. 4 and 5.

Distinguished Visitors, Able Addresses, A Grand Occasion.

The College Band greeted our visitors at the trains Friday noon and escorted them at once to Ladies Hall, where Mrs. Hoag had provided a comfortable lunch.

Next came the visiting of classes, which was greatly appreciated by all our visitors and proved a kind of "dress parade" for the students as well. Special interest was shown in the classes in Manual Training, Forestry, Kentucky History and Civil Government. The classes in cooking made their exhibit in serving meals later.

The banquet, held in the Agricultural room of the Industrial Building, was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Plates were laid for Faculty and guests to the number of 110, and the toasts were as follows:

Our Guests—Prof. Dodge.
Our Hosts—Miss Mary Anderson, of Mt. Sterling.

Mountain Hospitality—Mrs. Yocum.
Kentucky History—Prof. Marsh.
What Science Can Do—Tutor Rumold.

How I Came to Berea—Tutor Diney.

Eastern Kentucky—Prof. C. H. Dietrich, of Christian county.

An Educational Center—Tutor Lewis.

The Teacher—D. B. Chandler, Rockcastle county.

Our Grandchildren: A Glimpse of the Future—Superintendent Higgins, of Knox county.

Getting Acquainted—Superintendent Lewis, of Laurel county.

The mass meeting following the banquet, and held in the Tabernacle, was thronged with students and citizens, who listened to a very thoughtful address by Prof. Milford White, of State College, Lexington, on Industrial Education. President Frost followed with remarks on "The Meaning of this New Building," dwelling upon the four words inscribed on its cornerstone: INDUSTRY, SKILL, BROTHERHOOD, RELIGION. An excellent feature of this session was the singing of the male quartette and a solo by Mrs. Geo. H. Moore, one of the original Jubilee singers, who has sung before Queen Victoria and the crowned heads of Europe.

The early hours on Saturday morning were devoted to an inspection of the machinery in the new building, which has cost, up to the present time, over \$11,000. The power is transmitted by electricity.

At ten o'clock all were gathered in the great Tabernacle for the concluding exercises.

To a considerable extent the students who have employment on the farm appeared in their new buff uniforms, and those who have employment in the shop appeared in their new blue uniforms. President Frost was one of the latter.

The various forms of Industrial Education were described by Prof. Mason, Mrs. Hill, and Supt. King, and then followed congratulatory addresses.

The first speaker was Judge Goodloe, of Whites Station, who expressed his gratification at the practical and comprehensive work of Berea and the great benefit it was conferring upon the State. Mrs. Alice M. Williams brought the greetings of Oberlin College and the State of Ohio. Mrs. Geo. H. Moore brought the greetings of Fisk University and the State of Tennessee. Other cordial remarks were made by Rev. J. K. Higginbotham, of Corbin, Prof. Frank L. Williams, of Covington, and the Hon. John Burke, of Newport. At the close an electric signal started the whistle at the Industrial Building. After a tasty and hearty lunch and many handshakings, the visitors departed with many expressions of good will.

The cost of the building thus far has been something more than \$83,000, exclusive of the machinery. The upper story, which is to be used temporarily for students' rooms, proved very attractive. A large number of our guests were lodged there, and left their congratulations for the fortunate students who will occupy these rooms.

Covington, Ky., Nov. 23, 1903.—To the Teachers and Friends of Education: The 27th annual meeting of the COLORED STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at Louisville, beginning 2 p. m. Monday, December 28th, and continuing until the afternoon of December 30th.

Among the special speakers, will be heard Prof. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Prof. L. V. Dodge, who, for more than 30 years, has been a professor in Berea College; Prof. G. W. Carver, Director of the Agriculture Department of Tuskegee Institute; Prof. Reuben Post Halleck, author of "Psychology and Psychic Culture."

The railroads have granted a fare and a third for the round trip on the certificate plan.

If you wish some one to arrange for your entertainment, write to Prof. W. H. Perry, Chairman Executive Committee, 2309 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

An interesting feature of the meeting will be an exhibit of the pupils' work, in all departments, of the colored schools of Louisville.

An invitation is extended to ministers of all denominations to attend any or all the sessions of the Association. FRANK L. WILLIAMS, Pres. Mrs. L. V. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

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Worth

Lackey & Hamilton

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Money's
Worth

But not unless they deserve it. If there are worthier goods to be found elsewhere; if prices asked by others are lower than ours, quality considered, it is your privilege to profit by them, but facts prove that such is not the case.

We add something new each day in every line of merchandise we carry, and by keeping constantly in close touch with the large wholesale houses and factories we are enabled to secure the latest and best values at the lowest possible prices.

Our Dress Goods' Dept.

Is now complete, filled with the Newest Things in Black Goods and Novelties.

See our line of Fancy

Velvet and Wash Waistings.

They are beauties. Selling from 25cts. to \$1.00 per yard.

Be sure to examine our line of

Cloaks and Furs

Before making your selection. The Style, Quality, and Price will please you.

Highest Quality.

Ladies' Misses, and Children's Shoes, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Men's Rubber Goods.

We have just added to our fall stock some very nobby suits for men and boys at prices that cause you to wonder how we do it.

Overcoats for men, Overcoats for youths, Overcoats for boys.

Make your own price and we have a coat to fit you—the best for the money.

Yours to please, LACKEY & HAMILTON, Richmond, Ky.

FOR SALE

TWO HOUSES and LOTS in Wallacetown, Madison County, Ky. Five miles south of Paint Lick, three miles and one half west of Berea. Said lots have about one acre of land in each lot, good comfortable dwelling houses, six rooms to one house and eight rooms to the other, all plastered throughout.

On one lot there is also a large roomy storehouse, sufficient room to handle a good stock of goods, and also a splendid locality to sell goods. Three churches are almost in sight of the place; one schoolhouse within two or three hundred yards, all together making this a very desirable place to live; an excellent place for a good doctor, and the people would be glad to see him come.

These lots can be bought at low prices and on easy terms. If not sold between this and January 1st they will be rented for the coming year.

Anyone wishing to buy a pleasant home will do well to call on or address E. B. WALLACE, Berea, Ky.

DR. L. CORNEILUS

Physician & Dentist.

Office with Dr. P. Cornelius, Broadway St. BERE A, KY.

Hours for Dental Work, 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.

TIME KEEPERS.
It is sheer extravagance to buy a worthless watch. Buy a high class timekeeper at the right price. They save you money and are more satisfactory. Ours are guaranteed. Write for catalogue or call. IRON, GIRARDET & CO., 224 West Market, Louisville, Ky.

W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE
Notice increase of sales in table below:
1890—189,183 Pairs.
1900—1,259,754 Pairs.
1901—1,566,720 Pairs.
Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.
THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes placed side by side with \$3.00 and \$2.00 shoes of other makers, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$2.00 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and Nut and Kangaroo. Fast color, smooth and strong. Black, Brown, Tan, and White. "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail \$3.50 extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by

R. R. COYLE, Berea

STEVENS
Firearms are made right, lock right, and for their purpose are positively unsurpassed. There is absolutely no game work about the "Stevens." Our line of RIFLES, from \$2.00 to \$10.00. (RIFLES, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.) (SHOTGUNS, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.) (SMALL GUNS, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.) Nearly all dealers handle the "Stevens." Don't fail to send for illustrated catalogue—a book of ready reference—mailed free upon request.
Are you good at Puzzles? We have puzzles that are very interesting and will make you think hard. Send two 3-cent stamps and we will forward in by return mail. Address, "Puzzle Department," J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., P. O. Box 309, Chicopee Falls, Mass.



AN OUTFIT

of eyeglasses or spectacles is not expensive, but the good it will do is incalculable.

Better pay the cost of a perfect outfit and get perfect satisfaction than try to save money by purchasing cheap glasses. They are never suitable.

We have modern high class instruments for

TESTING THE EYES and can obtain accurate data which enables us to fit

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES that are suitable in every way.

T. A. Robinson,
Optician and Jeweler
Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

Open Every Day,
With a full supply of
BEEF, PORK or MUTTON

DAVIS' MEAT MARKET,
Opposite Blecknell & Karyl's. Berea, Ky.

East End Barber Shop
North of Printing Office
Shave 10c; Hair Cut 15c
Shampoo 15c
Razors sharpened 15c to 25c
R. B. DOE, Proprietor

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS
in Bulk or in Cans.

CELERY, CRANBERRIES, ETC.
Always on hand at

TELEPHONE **JOE'S** No. 53.
Joe's Corner, Richmond, Ky.

Our Millinery Stock

Includes the largest variety of the seasons newest and best styles in

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Headgear

now shown in Berea. No matter what price you wish to pay, we can please you. Our long experience insures a well selected stock to choose from.

Mrs. A. T. Fish,
BEREA, KY.



The Famous Queen Quality

Shoes for Women and equally celebrated makes for Men and Boys are found at

Rice & Arnold,
Richmond, Ky.

A Great Variety

—OF—

Christmas Novelties and Specialties

for useful and desirable Xmas presents may be found at

East End Drug Store.

OUR SERIAL

HARVEST TIME AT HOME.

Somehow, when business has a lull about this time of year, my thoughts take their vacation back among the scenes once dear. I stray about the harvest fields where long and long ago I watched the cereal grain in its golden rippling flow. White now and then, upon some blade, a tired reaper bore. The sunbeams flashed and then went out like thoughts recalled no more.

How pleasant then the journey home along the country road. Where tawny poplars beside the fence like knots of towers glowed. Now listening to the whistling beyond a darkling field. Or hurrying where the berries tempt—a shower of white congested. And long before we reached the gate to hear the watch dog's bark. And see the distant windows gleam like blossoms of the dark.

It seems as long since those old years—so long, indeed, that I now wonder that a time could be without a sob or sigh. And yet, enough to recall to you that in the end—When the no more and ever more to death's twilight shall blend—It would suffice to know that life beyond the gathering gloom Would really prove as care free as—the harvest time at home.

—Wm. T. Hale, in N. Y. Times.

SPANISH PEGGY A STORY OF YOUNG ILLINOIS By Mary Hartwell Catherwood

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CHAPTER I.—Continued.

"Was Peggy lame from the start?" inquired Ann.

Shickshack looked at her steadily without replying. Then he shook his head.

"Me love white men. Me marry white woman," he answered, and dropped his face.

"Does he mean that Sally lamed her?" whispered Ann to Lincoln.

"Sally is a mighty energetic woman," admitted Lincoln, smiling from the hearth corner. A huge mole showed in the crease made under his cheek by a smile.

"Will the young chief be here to-morrow?" Shickshack asked Dick Yates.

"No. We must go back to Jacksonville to-morrow."

Shick Green added that it was not vacation time. "The two had begged a day off on account of his extreme loneliness and would have to ride early next morning."

"Me like to talk," said the Sac, fixing his gaze on Dick. "Me have something for the young chief's ear."

"We can take a walk together now," suggested Dick.

Shickshack rose up at once. The sheath of a long hunting-knife hung down his side by a leather strap. He had kept Peggy's crutch in his hand, and stood it against the wall beside the chimney, and Dick stepped over the bench to follow him.

"Hello!" shouted a cheerful voice. Two horses were brought up abreast, facing the door, their hoofs at the very step. Light shone out over them and their riders, revealing the weekly mail-carrier with the post-bag from Springfield bulging on each side of his saddle, and his leggings splashed with mud, and a stranger having black eyes and hair and mustache, whose entire equipment was foregone.

Shickshack stood while he drew one breath and looked at the stranger. For the first time a Sac war-whoop was heard in New Salem, and as he yelled he snatched his hunting-knife from its sheath.

CHAPTER II.

The whole village knew before bedtime how Shickshack had threatened the stranger. A community of interest as swift as the telephone carried news the length of the winding street.

"Shickshack screeched loud enough to be heard at Wolf," gasped Mahala Cameron, telling the tale to her folks. "And drew his knife and jumped at the man like a wildcat!"

"And Abe Lincoln and the other boys caught him," put in Martha Bell Clary, assisting her. "The man's horse and the mail-carrier's horse both reared up—they were scared nearly to death like the rest of us! But just as soon as the boys caught hold of Shickshack he dropped his head and stood like he was ashamed."

"He's a live Indian yet," said Mahala Cameron's father. "He'll stir himself and take a scalp one of these days. I wonder what he had against the stranger?"

Rutledge's tavern entertained rare travelers who stayed over night in New Salem. The candles were all put out early, yet before folks covered their fires they had in some way absorbed the facts about the new arrival. He was a well-spoken man, with a foreign twist to his tongue, inclined to laugh at the rage of Shickshack, whom he knew very well. He told openly that he was Don Pedro Lorimer, a sugar planter from the island of Cuba, and that his errand through the states was political in the main; though he intended when other matters pressed him less, to remove his half wild young cousin, Consuelo Lorimer, from the care of the Indian, who had taken advantage of her father's death on the plains to adopt her.

A tropical sun had given him the darkest skin ever carried by a white man around New Salem. He walked abroad in the early morning, and hav-

ing had Shickshack's closed house pointed out to him, stood and looked at it smiling, without attempting to enter.

The Indian and his adopted daughter were not seen abroad during that day, though both of them were accustomed to live outdoors at all seasons. Shickshack said he loved to see the deer galloping in the bottoms, or to watch them as they gathered in herds, the sun shining in their eyes.

New Salem was a single long and winding street on a high ridge, which sloped so suddenly on both sides that all the gardens ran down hill. Seen from the schoolhouse, it looked like a huge wave of earth riding against the northern horizon. The schoolhouse, standing at the base of another ridge, was divided from the village by a deep ravine, through which ran a small stream called Rock creek.

The schoolhouse was the only meeting place. Its log stack and white clay chimney represented church, town hall and theater—if so goddess a place as a theater had been allowed—in New Salem. It was headquarters on muster days, and the arena of those wordy wars which the pioneers called debates. Eager to hear any strange new thing, the whole town flocked across Rock creek as soon as candles began to bloom like primroses at dusk in boot-shaped sconces on the schoolhouse walls. It might be that the cousin of Shickshack's girl had not as much to say as he had given out that he had. But New Salem would hear him and judge. Minter Grayham's pupils—particularly the smaller ones—were lined up on front benches, which their own long use had worn to the smoothness of glass. The stranger had advertised through their schoolmaster that he would give the prize of a book to any boy or girl who could, at the close of the lecture, stand up and spell correctly the word Ompompanosuck!

Unusual war had raged on the playground at both recesses and noon concerning the spelling of this word. Camps divided to play Indian or horse-thief met to wrangle over combinations of letters. Some sly ones who thought they were going to get the prize retired to puzzle alone. Minter Grayham, who thought a modest amount of spelling, the Testament, the English Reader and the Rule of Three in arithmetic to advanced scholars, was in honor obliged to look as lenient as he felt in this great matter.

Some women saw with consternation that the boys from Clary's grove were gathered on the back seats, a couple of dozen young villains, whose leader, Redmond Clary, was the most desperate rider in the Sangamon country. The graves charge brought against these unscrupulous youths was their determination to govern the community, in them the life of the frontier found its wildest expression. When one of them had a colt to break he summoned the others, and they forced it into the Sangamon river, the sat on its back, another hung to its tail and the rest clung about and hampered it in every way. The untrained thing, obliged to swim for its life carrying weight, finally came out of the water a subdued beast. They were ready to deal in like manner with anything that antagonized them. Each man had brought an egg carefully bestowed on his person, and at a concerted signal he expected to throw it at the lecturer, for the mere sport of seeing an uninitiated foreigner staggered from head to foot. But he caught their fancy.

Don Pedro Lorimer, smiling on the plain men and women of New Salem, told them he was traveling through the states to urge everywhere the annexation of Cuba. He described the tropical luxuriance of Cuba, and its relative position to the continent; and some of his hearers learned for the first time that there was such a place. He told how planters were made to suffer in estate by unjust tyranny of a dominating European power. Some like himself had even been driven into exile, with only a remnant of their once large fortunes. So had was the government that people had starved there in the midst of abundance. He begged to have Cuba admitted into the union. Such a novel plea had never been urged before upon men who were struggling to get a living out of the scarcely upturned sod of a new state.

Some older men smiled at each other, thinking the United States had all she could do at that time to take care of her own territory. But it was flattering to have a rich island, represented by an elegant man of the world dressed in the best clothes which money could buy, appealing to them for protection; and they helped their neighbors stomp vigorous applause every time he rounded one of his glowing periods with—"If Cuba may only be annexed to America!"

Still there was a hard-headed element that held out against the stranger. They would give him fair play, but they would test his arguments.

"Look at Abe Lincoln," one Carolina settler whispered to another during the stir which followed the conclusion. "I'd like to hear what he thinks. He can beat this fellow all hollow making a speech."

"Abe says the fellow looks just like gamblers he saw in New Orleans when he went down with the flatboat."

"I allow," said a third Carolinian, "and I have been watching him close, that this brown gentleman, with his shiny hair and eyes, is a runaway slave putting on a bold face and trying to get through to Canada. Some body-servant that knows how to wear his master's clothes."

"What spite would Shickshack have against a runaway slave?" objected the first man. "And his hair is as straight as that little girl's in the Indian's cabin. I'd sooner take him for a horse-thief. We've had some fine looking horse-thieves in this part of the state."

Mahala Cameron's father, who, on account of building the mill, had claimed and obtained the privilege of naming the town, and had called it New Salem for old Salem where he

was born on the Massachusetts coast, put in his word.

"I had an uncle," he said, "that followed the sea, and made voyages to Cuba. It's about such a place as the man describes."

While private opinion thus saw-sawed, the row of Minter Grayham's pupils on the front benches, roused from drowsiness to keen interest, stood up at the stranger's bidding, and accumulated the worst kind of a case against him. For however they attempted Ompompanosuck—

"O-w-m, o-w-m; p-o-w-m, p-o-w-m!"

"A-u-m, a-u-m; p-a-u-m, p-a-u-m!"

"O-m, om; p-o-m, pom; p-y, py, om-pompy!"

It was not right; and the audience began to laugh with appreciation of a joke. Martha Bell Clary heard her own brother, Redmond, shouting with such delight as she struggled hopelessly with Ompompanosuck, that she turned and made what was called in New Salem "a mouth" at him. Though the lecturer endeavored himself greatly to the Grove boys, it was plain he had only put up Minter Grayham's scholars to be made ridiculous before their parents and friends.

"I'd hate to have him for a relation, even if I was as bad off as Peggy Shickshack," whispered Martha Bell to Mahala Cameron.

"So would I," responded Mahala. "I don't believe he has any book to give as a prize. And I don't believe he has any plantation in Cuba, either."

Shickshack's wife came in late, and sat by the schoolhouse door, looking steadily at the speaker. It was the



SHICKSHACK'S WIFE, CAME IN LATE, AND SAT BY THE SCHOOLHOUSE DOOR, LOOKING STEADILY AT THE SPEAKER.

first time the village had ever seen her at any meeting. The women nearest were more occupied in being repelled by her than they were with the annexation of Cuba. It surprised nobody that she should come out to hear Shickshack's enemy. But it surprised some who departed slowly after the dismissal that she had a word or two, and touched hands with the stranger as he passed by her at the door. An unlovely nature had worked so long on features striking for angularity that she carried habitually a malignant look. The boys of New Salem liked to venture on Sally Shickshack's doorstep, or climb her garden fence, and have her chase them with goods of hot water. Though she had been so short a time in the village, it was already known that Anywine La Chance, a former husband's son, had not inherited a fifty-bit of his father's property; and as a fifty-bit was smaller than the proverbial shilling with which he was sometimes out off, it was plain that Anywine La Chance had been cheated by his step-mother.

Don Pedro Lorimer mounted his horse the following morning, and took the eastward-stretching road which separated north and south beside the Sangamon. He nodded to everybody he saw along the narrow street. His departure was as public as his arrival had been, and a not unkindly feeling went with him and would welcome him again. For a man who traveled around at his own expense, without charging a price, to lecture on the annexation of Cuba, must be in earnest; and frontiersmen respected a person in earnest.

Lincoln usually closed his store soon after the village supper-time, in order to rehearse his daily lesson to Minter Grayham in the cooper-shop. Few customers were so belated as to need anything at the store, when candles were lighted. Those who dropped in most to talk and whittle; and since the nightly study blaze had begun to show in the cooper-shop these gossips felt obliged to seek another rendezvous. The law student therefore found himself delayed by Shickshack, who entered with Anywine as he was about to blow out the lights.

"What shall I show you, Shickshack?" said Lincoln. The Indian looked around at a country stock; barrels of New Orleans salt and sugar, and sacks of coffee; a few scant shelves of calico; hoes, rakes and shovels; a grand leghorn bonnet or two, of mighty brim and crown; threads, needles and pins; and all the simple necessities of people on the edge of civilization. He shook his head.

"Me want to talk. Shut the door," Lincoln closed the door and sat down on the counter, drawing up his knees and encircling them with his arms in a favorite attitude for relaxing chat; mentioning his visitors to make use of the same high bench. Shickshack got up and curled his legs under him in Indian fashion, but Anywine remained standing by the door. Two candles on a high shelf at the rear cast swaying shadows of the white man and the red man and the crowded objects in the little store.

"I reckon all New Salem is talking to-night about the man you were going to kill when he came to town."

Shickshack glowered at his young counselor.

"Me wrong to give the war-cry. Me ought to keep still, and stab him in the dark! But when see that man me forget me Christian Indian!"

"The whoop might pass muster better than the stab among Christians," suggested Lincoln.

Shickshack fixed his restless eyes like the eyes of a snapping-turtle on the rugged and sincere face before him.

"Pedro Lorimer is a bad white man. He not one of Don Luis' sons."

"He says he wants Cuba annexed to the United States. Is he a Cuban planter?"

The Sac uttered a contemptuous grunt.

"No! No planter. No Cuba. He is New Orleans man; gambler."

"I reckoned so," said Lincoln.

"Me live in my tribe's country, where the chief Black Hawk has his village. Pedro Lorimer come there and trouble me. If my tribe take my part, all the people who want their land will say, 'These Sacs are dangerous. Drive them out.' So Black Hawk say to me, 'You love white men; go to Belleville! Me go to Belleville. Think me marry a white woman; she help. An Indian cannot get a very good white woman. But me see the Widow La Chance, and Anywine, her husband's son. Me getting old; and Anywine is young. He can take care of the child when me die. So year ago me marry the Widow La Chance. The first thing she hurt the child. And Anywine—' Shickshack uttered the words deliberately, turning his head toward the figure at the door—"he is nothing but a squatter!"

Anywine opened the door and went out, closing it behind him, and sitting down on the step.

"Pedro Lorimer follow to Belleville, and trouble me there. Me come to New Salem. The moon has not changed four times since me come to New Salem; and he is here to trouble me again!"

"What does he want?" inquired Lincoln.

"He want the child's money."

"Has Peggy money? How much has she?"

The Indian held his hands less than a yard apart; the length of a full-grown rattlesnake.

"A snakeskin full of gold."

"What have you done with it?"

"Me hide it from my white woman and Pedro Lorimer. Sometimes me think she divide it with him. If he could help her get it. All day, all year, she want that money herself. But she take what is Anywine's, and was his father's, and give him nothing."

"You have fed and clothed Peggy by your own labor."

"She is my adopted child. Me send her to white man's school, too. Me give the schoolmaster four dollars."

"You are a mighty good fellow!" said Lincoln. "But Pedro Lorimer is gone; so what troubles you now?"

"He come back. He would steal the child to make me give up her money as ransom. He would take her as far as New Orleans."

"Does he know what she has?"

[To Be Continued.]

WHEN PRINCE IMPERIAL DIED

Remarkable Co-incidence That Happened at the Time He Was Put to Death.

A strange story is told in Imperial circles in Paris regarding the death of the late prince Imperial, says Vanity Fair. On the first of June, 1879, a woman who was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Napoleonic regime gave a grand fete in honor of her birthday, and at the same time of the prince imperial, who had gone out to the Cape. After the dinner there was a display of fireworks in the park, the principal set pieces being the Napoleonic emblems surmounted by imperial crowns. The fireworks went off with the greatest success until it came to the lighting of the imperial crowns, when, to the general horror, not one of them would take light in spite of every effort.

All of them remained unlighted, while all the other designs went off perfectly. The failure was looked upon as an evil omen and with reason, for two days later came the news of the death of the prince in Zululand. A calculation of the time was then made according to the difference of longitude and it was discovered that at the very moment when the imperial crowns refused to light the prince fell dead under the spears of the Zulus.

There would, perhaps, have been less skepticism about this remarkable coincidence if the story had been published immediately after the event and had not been kept secret for nearly a quarter of a century.

A Small Loophole.

The visitor had gone over the farm with the owner, and had seen the fine condition of the crops. There has been neither too much nor too little rain that season, and everything had prospered.

"Well," he said, "they say farmers are hard to please, but I'm sure you have no fault to find this year, now have you?"

The farmer rubbed his thin, brown face up and down and across with his hand and before he answered.

"M-m, no, I dunno! I have," he said, slowly. "But I tell ye such crops as these are posky hard on the soil!"—Youth's Companion.

Gaining a Little.

The discouraged artist stood off from his latest work and viewed it with a gloomy face.

"There's no use talking about it," he said, morosely. "I can't paint as well as I did ten years ago."

"Oh, yes, you can," said the tried and honest friend to whom he made the confession. "It's only that your taste is improving."—Youth's Companion.



A Sweet Tooth

Is responsible for many aches and pains. But whatever the cause of decay, it should be arrested and the Teeth put in good condition.

We clean, fill or extract teeth without pain to the patient.

Our fine sets of teeth at \$5 made on zylonite or rubber are absolutely perfect. We guarantee them.

Teeth extracted 25 cents. The best amalgam filling 75 cents. Special accommodations for patients from a distance who write for appointments.

Dr. V. H. Hobson,
Richmond, Ky.

PATENTS
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TELEPHONES

Complete \$7.50 per pair. Each pair of phones are tested and packed with wiring diagram, so that anyone can make the necessary connections without previous knowledge of electrical circuits. This is a complete outfit in itself and includes the following:

- No. 25 Phone, per pair \$6.00
- 200 feet No. 14 Wire 50
- 4 Telephone Cords, 100 feet each 2.50
- Receptacles and Rings 2.50

HERMAN C. TAPP, \$7.50
KENTUCKIA ELECTRICAL,
2544 W. 12th St., PROVO, UTAH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2 1/2 yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,
Berea, Ky.

Coughing Spell Caused Death.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician but before he could arrive, another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 1, 1901." Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at East End Drug Store.

RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S.

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Great Efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Ashburnham, Ont., April 18, 1903.—I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle, and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter Day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy. Respectfully yours,
E. A. LANGFORD, M. A.,
To Chamberlain Medicine Co.
This remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary
Granite and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, KY.
Corner of Main and Collins Streets

DR. M. E. JONES,

Dentist

Office—Over Printing office

Office Days.—Wednesday to end of the week.

GARNET HOTEL.

Newly Fitted-up, Meals, Board and Lodging at popular prices.
Second st. opposite Court House, Richmond, Ky.

R. G. ENGLE, Prop.

THIS IS THE TIME FOR Winter Robes

We are showing the largest line that was ever brought into the city of Richmond.

We invite the public to call and inspect our line.

**THEY
RANGE IN
PRICE
FROM
\$1.50 to \$15.00**

T. J. MOBERLEY,
Main Street Richmond, Ky.

A. J. THOMSON,
GROCERIES AND NOTIONS
Fruits and vegetables
a specialty
OPPOSITE BURETTE'S MILL



THE EXPRESS TO SLEEPTOWN.

I know a little traveler,
Who every single night
Starts upon a long, long journey,
That lasts till broad daylight.

Her ticket reads: "Sleeptown Express."
Stated: "Gladys' Good-night Kiss."
And, when she pays him with a kiss,
He says: "I thank you, Miss."

"Just take the berth marked 'Tinsandland,'
You must sit by the stove."
Make haste, because the train should start
Soon as you've said your prayers.

"Remember, too, on this express,
You must close your eyes,
And no one reaches Sleptown Town
Who talks, or laughs, or cries."

"So, when the midnight express
His engine bell has rung,
The Passenger for Sleptown Town
Must surely hold her tongue."

"Be ready, then, to jump aboard,
Kiss mother at the gate,
It's after half-past seven, and
The train is due at eight."

(Departed to Sleptown, in Christian tongue,
Her.

A FOREST RANGER.

Nothing like his work for the young
Man who wants to get near
to Nature's heart.

For the young man who loves out-
door life there is hardly any employ-
ment which offers better inducements
than that of ranger in one of the great
forest reserves of the west. The govern-
ment has devoted much attention to the
problem of protecting its forests and
the wild game therein, and it offers
fascinating employment to young men
who know something of woodcraft and
who are willing to dwell alone in the
wilderness the greater part of the year.
The position of forest ranger has its
drawbacks as well as its advantages.
The ranger is often called upon to fight
the forest fire for days at a time, and
again he may come in contact with
poachers on government land—desper-
ate men who are not inclined to parley
with anything but the rifle or revolver.
He may be snowed out for weeks and
months at a time with no companion
but his pony, or perhaps some tiny
quadruped or other wild animal which
he has coaxed to his cabin, and with
which he has struck up a companionship.
On the other hand, there is no oppor-
tunity of enjoying the wild, free life of
the wilderness, of studying animals in their
native haunts, of learning the secrets
of that never ending book of the forest,
of whistling about trout streams and
of spending pleasant hours in pursuit of
game, either with the camera or the
rifle.

The forest ranger is not held to cer-
tain hours of labor as strictly as the
government employee who labors in an
office and who registers his arriving and
departing time on a clock. It is prac-
tically free over master, working with-
out reports to his superior, and sometimes
even weeks without seeing another



TYPICAL FOREST RANGER.

employee of the government. He is fur-
nished with comfortable quarters, usu-
ally a rustic cabin in an ideal retreat,
and he has the use of a pony. His salary
may not be large, but there is little op-
portunity for spending money, and as a
result he may save more in a year's
time than a city employee who draws
twice as large a figure from the gov-
ernment treasury.

The work of a forest ranger in a re-
serve like that adjoining the Yellow-
stone is sufficiently varied to keep him
from feeling any touch of ennui. The
ranger's day usually begins at sun up,
for the men of the west are not a sloth-
ful breed and are generally nifty at
dawn. The ranger turns out of his
comfortable bunk, or maybe rises from
the bed which he has made at his
cabin doorstep outdoors. Although the
night is midwinter, he is sold even to
the point of freezing, the ranger, like
others hired to western life, prefers
plenty of fresh air, and consequently
half of the time he rolls into his blank-
ets out of doors and pulls his cap down
over his head. Choosing to sleep that
way rather than in his well aired cabin.
Sometimes he will find an inch of snow
over his tangle when he awakes.
But for nine months of the year he
practically sleeps as well as works out
of doors.—N. Y. Tribune.

Wanted to Get Rid of Him.
Senator Wilnot, of Pennsylvania,
once called on President Lincoln to
ask that he be given a party-
worker who had been very pestiferous
and annoying, and who refused to be
rattled with a reasonable reward for
services rendered. "Where shall I
send him?" asked Lincoln. A large
man globe stood in the room. Wilnot
stretched his arm around its surface
as far as he could reach, and replied:
"I do not know what my finger is
touching—but send him there!"

DEER GOES TO SCHOOL.

Young Doe Enters Class Room Unan-
nounced and Receives a Warm
Welcome.

Little girls do not often have such a
playmate as came unannounced to the
schoolhouse at Spruce Run, in the state
of New Jersey. What do you think it
was?

Mamie and Gladys and Elizabeth and
Margaret and oh! so many other little
girls were doing sums and looking in
their geographies the lands of the Chi-
nansu and the Jap, just too good for
anything, when in through the door
came a deer. It was a young doe, the
light of love and timidity in its great,
brown eyes, and just trembling with
fear. Of course the children were
frightened. The only deer they had
ever seen were in the zoological gar-
dens. Some of the little girls got up on
their seats and others hid behind their
books. Gladys screamed and it made
every one of them shiver.

Now the pretty little doe became
quite bold, and while Elizabeth was
holding Gladys' hand and begging her
to be quiet the teacher approached the
deer and patted its glossy neck. It liked



DOE BECAME QUITE BOLD.

to be petted, and when the children saw
how really beautiful it was and the
friendship that its soft eyes expressed
they recovered very quickly from their
fright. They also petted its sleek sides,
and this so tickled the little doe that it
wrinkled its nose too funny for any-
thing. It was so happy to have so many
dear friends.

Then, what do you think? It ran onto
the playground and at recess time it
was still there, eating the grass and
tricking about the lawn in evident glee.
The little girls thought Miss Jenny—
that is the name they gave it—would
be a corker. Did Miss Jenny eat the
grass? You may just imagine that she
did. And she liked it so well with the
other children that she refused to leave.
And now every day at recess the children
play with and feed their new friend. It
is hard to believe, but it has lasted
some time to love it. The girls are going
to buy a shining collar for their pet,
and who shall say that Miss Jenny will
not be proud?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

DOGS BLOW BELLOWS.

United States-Selling Office of a
New York Blacksmith Which
Fascinating Watch.

On an uptown street, on the east side
of the city, hundreds of people daily
pause at a blacksmith's shop to watch
three large Newfoundland dogs, which
are employed by the blacksmith to
work the bellows of the forge of his
shop. In one corner of the shop is a
large wooden wheel about eight feet
in diameter, and wide enough for a dog
to stand in. When the wheel is at rest
the dog stands in much the same posi-
tion as a horse in a child's rocker, with
its head always turned toward the forge,
awaiting orders. When told to "go
ahead," the beast on duty in once starts
on a brisk trot, which makes the wheel
turn around rapidly, and by means of a
crank and lever the power is conveyed
to the bellows.

The dogs work willingly and with such
intelligence that people are never weary
of watching the efforts of the animals
to keep the smithy's fire bright. Ever
dog works in the wheel for one hour
and then rests for two. They cost their
owner about two dollars a week for each
to feed, and he estimates that they save
him \$12 a week, as otherwise it would
require the services of two men or a
small engine to do their work.—N. Y.
Mail and Express.

George Washington Rock.

A most remarkable example of nature
sculpture in California is the George
Washington rock, about 35 miles north-
west of Los Angeles, in the Santa Susana
mountains. Near this rock a two-mile
canyon is being bored through the Santa
Susana mountains just outside Chats-
worth park. A chiseled monument could
hardly bear truer likeness of George
Washington than this granite picture in
the rugged contour of a huge boulder.
Viewed from one point and only one, it
stands out sharp and distinct against
the sky. From all other points the rock
is a shapeless mass. The image meas-
ures fully 25 feet from chin to brow, and
is close to the top of the hill. In the vic-
inity have been found Indian relics;
arrows, arrow heads, mortars and many
traces of a settlement of aborigines.

West Indian Life Plant.

"There is a creeping moss found in
Jamaica, in Barbados and other islands
of the West Indies which is called the
"life tree," or more properly the "life
plant." Its powers of vitality are said
to be beyond those of any other plant.
It is absolutely indestructible by any
means except immersion in boiling
water or application of a red-hot iron. It
may be cut up and divided in any man-
ner, and the smallest strands will throw
out roots, grow and form buds. The
leaves of this extraordinary plant have
been placed in a closed, air-tight, dark
box, without moisture of any sort, and
still they grow.

SECOND CLASS MAIL.

Reforms in the Abuses in the Privileges Goes On.

The Total Number of Pieces of Stamp-
ed Papers Issued to Postmasters
During the Fiscal Year Was
7,024,902,795.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Third Assist-
ant Postmaster General Edwin C. Mad-
den, in his annual report, says that the
reform of the abuses of the second-
class mailing privileges is moving
steadily forward and can be completed
in two years. Upward of 30 publica-
tions are still involved in court pro-
ceedings on the question of second-
class privileges and on the result of
these cases a great part of the reform
depends. Mr. Madden expects the
court proceedings will be ended within
the next few months and the way then
opened to complete the reform. Mr.
Madden recommends that congress
consolidate the third and fourth
classes of mail matter and fix the rate
of postage at one cent for each two
ounces or fraction thereof. The report
compares the expenditures for rural
free delivery and the deficiency in postal
revenue for the last three fiscal
years and says:

"The rate of increase in expendi-
ture for the introduction and main-
tenance of the rural free delivery ser-
vice has been more than one hundred
per cent. per year, whereas the nor-
mal per cent. of increase for the whole
service has been approximately 11 per
cent. But for this sudden and extra-
ordinary increase in expenditure for a
practically new, though necessary,
branch of the postal service, the defi-
ciency in the postal revenue by the
natural operation of things under the
system of administration now prevail-
ing would have been almost, if not en-
tirely, eliminated."

The gross selling value of stamped
envelopes and newspapers issued to
postmasters was \$18,831,227, and their
postage value was \$17,751,832, leaving
\$1,079,395 to defray the cost of manu-
facture and distribution.

The total number of pieces of stamp-
ed papers issued to postmasters dur-
ing the fiscal year was 7,024,902,795,
of the value of \$129,231,880, an increase
over the previous year of 16 per cent.
In numbers, 15 per cent. in value. To
these stamp supplies should be added
\$829,249 stamp books, the selling
price of which over the value of the
stamps contained therein was \$38,292,
making the total number of pieces of
stamped paper and stamp books is-
sued to postmasters 7,034,722,035, of
the value of \$129,450,172. The sales of
stamp books increased almost 20 per
cent. over the previous year and the
net profit to the department in their
sale was \$67,759.

There were 759,957,356 postal cards
issued. Mr. Madden recommends that
congress authorize the postmaster gen-
eral to accept mailings on large quan-
tities of incidental pieces of printed
matter and small articles of merchandise
without the necessity of affixing
postage stamps to the individual pieces.

MUNICIPAL GRAFT.

Widow of a Police Sergeant Testified
Before the Committee of Aldermen.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Mrs. John H. How-
ard, widow of a police sergeant, test-
ified before the committee of aldermen
investigating municipal "graft" that
she paid \$1,300 to secure what she is
entitled to under the law—a pension of
\$50 a month—the sole means of
support for herself and children. This
money, she testified, was paid direct
to John H. Lee, an attorney, who told
her that \$500 was to go to himself for
legal services and the balance to the
pension board and John H. Brown,
pension agent. Mrs. Howard testified
that Mrs. John Walsh, a widow of a
police officer, had paid \$700 to get on
the pension roll. Secretary
Brown entered a denial of any com-
plicity on his part.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS LOST.

Some of Them Were to Have Been Ex-
hibited at World's Fair.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.—Paintings val-
ued at \$200,000, several of which were
to have been exhibited at the St. Louis
exposition, have been lost. They were
painted by Charles R. Hall and his
brother, both of Omaha. Mr. Hall left
the paintings, 800 in number, in his
studio in Seattle. He later ordered
them shipped to Omaha and received
what purported to be a bill of lading.
Two months have elapsed since a bill
alleged shipment and no trace can be
found of the art treasures. Mr. Hall
believes they have been stolen.

Called on President Roosevelt.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The president
received a committee representing the
national congress of Mothers' clubs.
The visitors, numbering about 20, were
received in the east room of the white
house, the president shaking hands
with each one.

Pardoned By the President.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The president
has pardoned J. Wright. He was con-
victed in Arizona of criminal assault
and sentenced in 1908 to imprisonment
for life in the territorial prison. In
view of later facts it is believed he is
innocent.

War Against Reed Smoot.

Washington, Dec. 4.—A union of
women's clubs, with headquarters in
Washington, was formed here Thurs-
day to wage warfare to secure the ex-
pulsion of Senator Reed Smoot. In
Utah, from the United States senate.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Washington, Nov. 28.—House.—The
house met Friday and after the intro-
duction of a few bills and a debate on
the resolution to adjourn over, ad-
journed until Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Senate.—Sen-
ator Penrose, chairman of the com-
mittee of post offices and postroads, Tues-
day introduced a resolution authoriz-
ing that committee to request the post-
master general to send to the com-
mittee all the papers connected with
the recent investigation of the post of-
fice department, and if necessary, the
committee is to make further investi-
gation and to report to the senate.
The resolution without action was re-
ferred to the committee on contingent
expenses of the senate. Following is
the text of the Penrose resolution:
"That the committee on post offices
and postroads, in view of the charges
of corruption, extravagance and vio-
lations of law in the administration of
the affairs of the post office depart-
ment, is hereby authorized and in-
structed to request the postmaster gen-
eral to send to the committee all pa-
pers connected with the recent inves-
tigation of his department, and if nec-
essary to make further inquiry into
the administration of the said depart-
ment and to make report thereon to
congress upon completion of said in-
vestigation. Said committee shall have
power to send for persons, books and
papers, examine witnesses under oath
employ a stenographer and sit by sub-
committee or otherwise during the
sessions of the senate or during the
periods of its adjournment at such
times and places as the committee
may determine and the actual and nec-
essary expenses of said investigation
shall be paid out of the contingent
fund of the senate upon vouchers ap-
proved by the chairman of the com-
mittee." The reference of the resolu-
tion was necessary under the rules of
the senate.

House.—The house, after being in
session for a little more than an hour,
adjourned until Friday. The time was
chiefly consumed in a tariff debate.
When Mr. Payne had offered the mo-
tion to adjourn over Mr. Williams, the
minority leader, suggested that they
would like about 30 minutes on a side
for debate on the tariff question,
whereupon Mr. Payne asked the con-
sent of the house, granted.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

President Mitchell, of the Mine Work-
ers, Arrives in Trinidad, Cal.

Trinidad, Cal., Dec. 3.—And pro-
longed cheering, President Mitchell, of
the United Mine Workers of America,
arrived in Trinidad Wednesday night.
As Mitchell stepped from the train a
squad of 30 policemen surrounded him
to keep back the crowd. A thousand
miners surrounded the carriage car-
rying Mr. Mitchell and escorted him
through the main street to a hotel.
Mr. Mitchell immediately retired to
his room with several members of the
national board.

Crowds passed the streets, stopping
all traffic for fully half an hour, clam-
oring for a speech. State Labor Com-
missioner Montgomery and John L.
Gehr, national organizer, addressed
the crowds saying that President
Mitchell had been sick and was tired
out from his long journey and was un-
able to make an address Wednesday
night, but would make a public ad-
dress before leaving Trinidad. The
crowd immediately dispersed.

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

The Louisiana Legislature to Consider
the Pest in Extra Session.

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 3.—Gov. W.
W. Heard issued a proclamation con-
vening the general assembly of the
state in extraordinary session for a
period of 12 days beginning Thursday,
December 10 and designating the ob-
jects to be considered. The first of
these is the "cotton boll weevil pest"
and the consideration of such laws as
may be necessary to prevent, control
and eradicate the same in the state of
Louisiana and making an appropriation
to carry into effect all laws in
relation thereto.

ALLEGED "GRAFTING."

Certain Omaha City Officials Are to
Be Investigated.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 3.—Mayor Frank
B. Moore announced his intention of
investigating "grafting" by certain
city officials, which he says has been
going on for some time. He began by
calling before him City Commissioner
McLaughlin, whom he openly charged
with receiving money for duties never
performed. He also announced his in-
tention of investigating bills present-
ed by the city garbage haulers and
others which he says are excessive
and which have been paid without
proper authority.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

Elmwood, Neb., Dec. 3.—The cottage
occupied by Mrs. Martha Schlotman
and her daughter was destroyed by fire
and Mrs. Schlotman was burned to
death. She was a helpless invalid.
Her daughter tried to rescue her, but
owing to the aged woman's great
weight, she was unable to drag her
from the room.

Robert Gatling Found Dead in Bed.

New York, Dec. 2.—Robert Gatling,
son of the late Richard J. Gatling, in-
ventor of the gun which bears his
name, was found dead in bed in his
apartment in this city. A doctor was
called and Mr. Gatling had been
dead for some hours.

Presented to the President.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Sir Mortimer
Durand, British ambassador in the
United States, was presented to Pres-
ident Roosevelt Wednesday. He pre-
sented his credentials to the chief ex-
ecutive.

Kentucky Intelligence.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

Damages Awarded For Injuries Sus-
tained in An Auto Accident.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—In affirming
judgment of a lower court where dam-
ages were awarded for injuries sus-
tained in an automobile accident, the
first case of the kind to be appealed to
it, the court of appeals of Kentucky
Thursday said: "While automobiles
are a lawful means of conveyance, and
have equal rights upon the public
roads with the horse and carriage,
their use must be accompanied with
that degree of prudence in manage-
ment and consideration for the rights
of others which is consistent with
their safety." The appeal was from
the Kenton circuit court in which the
plaintiff recovered damages for injur-
ies sustained by a horse becoming
frightened at an automobile propelled
at a high rate of speed.

A TRIVIAL QUARREL.

It Ended in the Killing of Dudley Wil-
liamson in a Saloon.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—In a fight
between Irviae Crumbaugh and Dudley
Williamson in the saloon of Owen
Moore, on Broadway street, west of
the state capitol grounds, Thursday
night, the latter was twice shot and
died instantly. The shooting grew out
of a quarrel over some 15 pennies given
by Crumbaugh, the barkeeper, to
Williamson, to play a slot machine.
Williamson disputed the number of
pennies received, and is said to have
made a move to draw a weapon.
Williamson was a state guardsman
and was a valuable witness for the
commonwealth in the Goebel murder
cases.

GROOM KILLED BY A STALLION.

His Arm Torn Off and the Flesh Strip-
ped From His Body.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4.—While lead-
ing the stallion Hancock, owned by
Mike Sawyer, out of the stable at the
Schulte stock farm, near this city,
Henry Johnson, a groom, was attacked
by the animal, which had never be-
fore displayed temper. His arm was
torn off and the flesh stripped from
his body by the brute. Johnson was
brought here and died at the hospital.

Slot Machines Ordered Out.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 4.—There will be
no more five-cent slot machines left in
this city. Thursday Chief of Police
Harty sent word to all of the saloon-
keepers, who put in the machines, that
they must be taken out at once, and,
in accordance with the order, the com-
pany that put them in began taking
them out.

Bullet Fired Through Window.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 4.—A bullet
fired by some unknown person crashed
into the stilling room window at the
home of J. M. Johnson Thursday night.
Mr. Johnson and his two little daugh-
ters, who were in the room at the
time, narrowly escaped being hit by the
leaden ball.

Two Convicts Paroled.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—The board
of prison commissioners paroled Cleo-
King, of Ohio county, sent up for ten
years, and Sam Ireland, of Ballard
county, sent up for eight years, both
charged with manslaughter. The for-
mer had served four and the latter
three years.

New Packing House in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4.—The Ken-
tucky Packing and Provision Co. was
incorporated with a capital stock of
\$250,000. Louisville, Chicago, Pitts-
burg and Liverpool capitalists are in-
terested. The company will erect a
plant at the Central stock yards in
Louisville.

Said to Be a Forgery.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 4.—A most se-
rious charge is made that letter pur-
porting to be from Judge Redwine to
Gov. Beckham asking for a withdraw-
al of soldiers from Jackson is a for-
gery for the purpose of getting the
troops away in order to start the feud
again.

Horse Sales Closed.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 4.—The Pas-
t-Tipton sale closed Thursday with the
sale of 120 horses for \$21,750, an av-
erage of \$181. Top price was brought
by Ben Holliday, sold to J. W. Pugh,
Covington. J. H. Haggin offered 32
yearling colts from Elmendorf stud.

Transcript in Powers Case.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—The record
in the case of Caleb Powers, convicted
as an accessory to the murder of the
late Gov. William Goebel, and senten-
ced to death, was filed in the clerk's
office of the court of appeals Thurs-
day afternoon.

President of Central University.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4.—John W.
Verkes, commissioner of internal reve-
nue, may become president of Center
college, succeeding the late Dr. Wm.
C. Roberts, who died last week. A
strong sentiment has grown up in his
favor.

Died From His Injuries.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 4.—Wm. Dow-
ling, 37, died at his home in West
Covington as the result of injuries sus-
tained by being caught by an air brake
under an engine at the Southern rail-
road roundhouse in Ludlow.

The Amendment Adopted.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—In accord-
ance with Section 256 of the constitu-
tion, Gov. Beckham Thursday for-
mally proclaimed the adoption of the
amendment to the constitution voted
on at the November election.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A BOX

Is the value H. A. Tidale, Sum-
merton, S. C., places on DeWitt's
Witch Hazel Salve. He says: "I had
the piles for twenty years. I tried
many doctors and medicines, but all
failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel
Salve. It cured me." It is a combi-
nation of the healing properties of
Witch Hazel with antiseptics and em-
ollients; relieves and permanently
cures blind, bleeding, itching and
protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises,
eczema, salt rheum and all skin di-
seases. Sold by East End Drug Co.

Farmer's National Bank Richmond, Ky.

Capital and
Surplus \$180,000

We solicit your patronage

JAMES BENNETT, Pres.

S. S. PARKES, Cashier

Ballard's Horsehold Syrup

Immediately relieves hoarse, croupy
cough, oppressed rattling, rasping
and difficult breathing. Henry C.
Stearns, Druggist, Shullsburg, Wis-
consin, writes, May 20, 1901: "I have
been selling Ballard's Horsehold
Syrup for two years and have never
had a preparation that has given bet-
ter satisfaction. I notice that when I
sell a bottle they come back for more.
I can honestly recommend it. 25c.
50c. and \$1.00 at East End Drug
Store."

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS
and model, sketch or photo of invention for
report on patentability. For free book
how to secure TRADE-MARKS write
to
CASNOW & Co.
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Good for Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless
One Minute Cough Cure gives imme-
diate relief in all cases of Cough,
Croup and LaGrippe, because it does
not immediately pass into the stom-
ach but takes effect right in the seat
of the trouble. It draws out the in-
flammation, heals and soothes and
cures permanently by enabling
the lungs to contribute pure life-giv-
ing and life-sustaining oxygen to the
blood and tissues. Dr. Armstrong of
Delia, Tex., prescribes it daily and
says there is no better cough remedy
made. Sold by East End Drug Co.



Orders for

Regal Shoes

Watch and clock repairing are the
specialties of Williams' shop.

Agency for

M. & S. Laundry.

Take all your troubles to him
Work guaranteed

EARLY RISERS

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.

For quick relief from Billouness,
Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaun-
dice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising
from an inactive or sluggish liver.
DeWitt's Little Early Risers are un-
equalled.

They act promptly and never gripe.
They are so dainty that it is a pleasure
to take them. One to two act as a
mild laxative; two or four act as a
pleasant and effective cathartic. They
are purely vegetable and absolutely
harmless. They tonic the liver.

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU.

PREPARED BY
E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT

NEWS ITEMS GATHERED IN THIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

Revolver Exploded in Young Man's Pocket—Reading of Bible in schools declared lawful—Self-defense is claimed as cause of fatal shooting.

Owingsville, Ky., Dec. 7.—In Stephenson a revolver carried by Thomas Duff, a young farmer, exploded in his pocket, wounding him so that he may die.

Fatal Fight Over Pennies.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 4.—In a fight between Irvine Crumbaugh and Dudley Williamson in the saloon of Owen Moore the latter was shot and died instantly. The shooting grew out of a quarrel over 15 pennies given by Crumbaugh, the barkeeper, to Williamson to play a slot machine. Williamson disputed the number of pennies received and is said to have made a move as to draw a weapon. Williamson was a state guardman and was a valuable witness for the Commonwealth in the Goebel murder cases.

Even Walks Jackson's Street.

Jackson, Ky., Dec. 5.—Captain B. J. Ewen, principal witness against Jett and White in Breathitt county assassination case, is boldly walking the streets of Jackson. His appearance on the streets immediately after all the soldiers have been recalled has occasioned surprise. He was always guarded by a large body of soldiers when here and on innumerable occasions expressed the belief that he would be assassinated if he ever returned to Jackson.

Shot in Self-Defense.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 3.—Lewis Price, a negro, aged 17, was shot and instantly killed by Frank Young, white, aged 14, near Oxford. Price was hunting on Charles Smith's farm and was ordered off the place by Young, who is employed by Smith. The negro refused to obey Young and prepared to kill him, whereupon Young shot and killed Price. The boy surrendered and was lodged in jail.

Does Not Violate Law.

Brooksville, Ky., Dec. 7.—Judge James P. Harbenson has rendered a decision in which he holds that the reading of the Bible or the rendering of prayer to the deity in the public schools of the state does not constitute a violation of any of the constitutional rights or laws of Kentucky.

Mortally Wounded.

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 4.—Sumner Swann, a prominent farmer, was shot and mortally wounded by Harrison Fowler, a brother-in-law. Fowler is 62 years of age and owns valuable real estate in the county. Fowler surrendered. The tragedy occurred in the Barboursville postoffice.

Money in the Collar.

Montgomery, W. Va., Dec. 7.—The administrators of Caleb Haines, a wealthy farmer, who was killed in a runaway accident not long ago, found \$1,100 in an old horse collar. They were about to throw the collar away when the money was found.

Fire Sweeps Town.

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 7.—Fire at Auburn, a town of only 900 inhabitants, 18 miles south of Bowling Green, caused a loss of \$75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was very little insurance.

Killed His Uncle.

Stonfort, Ky., Dec. 7.—John Petrey, aged 21, shot and instantly killed his uncle, Armp Petrey, aged 45, at the home of Mrs. Fabrey, near Ottemban. The young man says he shot in self-defense.

Died From Injuries.

Bardonia, Ky., Dec. 7.—Bob Greenwell died, it is alleged, as the result of injuries sustained in a fight with A. M. Dugan.

To Cut Coal Output.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—Representatives of the Pittsburg and Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke companies, the rail and river companies, met with representatives of the 25 independent coal operators of the Pittsburg district and discussed plans for curtailing output and establishing a fixed price for the winter. Every independent operator of size in the district was represented save C. Jutte & Co. A committee was appointed to discuss plans and the meeting adjourned to meet at call of the committee. This is the first attempt at concerted action among the operators of the Pittsburg district.

Women Attack Officers.

Hastings, Colo., Dec. 8.—Eleven women, wives of striking coal miners, attacked Marshals Mills Hightower and George Waybright while they were tearing down some shanties on the Victor Fuel company's property in the Italian quarter of the town. Marie Vanell struck Hightower on head with a butcher's cleaver, nearly cutting off one of his ears. Other women gave Waybright a severe beating. The women were arrested and taken to Trinidad for trial.

Dig Up Eight Skeletons.

New York, Dec. 8.—Eight human skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Continental soldiers who perished during the Revolution, were uncovered by workmen excavating in the City Hall park, near the old Hall of Records. A prison in which the British confined American prisoners occupied this site in revolutionary times.

Spencer Very Ill.

London, Dec. 7.—Herbert Spencer, the famous writer, who has been ill for sometime, passed a bad day.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Berea is probably the most healthful town in Eastern Kentucky.

Mitch Preston and son, Oscar, made a business trip to Lexington Tuesday. Miss Louise Yocum returned home from East Northfield, Mass., Tuesday. Arthur Yocum has gone to Wallace ton, where he will spend the winter at the home of James Baker.

Mr. Malcolm Miller and son Malcolm, of Richmond, were business visitors here Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kinnard, of Omaha, Neb., arrived yesterday morning for a month's visit with relatives and friends here.

Misses Bessie and Delora Fish, of Wildie, were the guests here of their cousin, Addie Fish, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Edward Anderson has moved his family from Tyner, Jackson county, into the new house which he recently erected near the depot here.

Henry Ducean, wife, and two children, of Lancaster, were visitors over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford, on Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter returned early Saturday morning from Houston, Tex. Mrs. Porter's nine years old brother, Byron Woolf, accompanied them and will make his home with them for the present.

Mr. Win. J. Covington, father in law of Representative C. L. Searey, has lost his voice. The first intimation he had of the loss was when he attempted to exchange greetings with a friend and found he could not speak.

Geo. Philipps and family of Middletown, Ohio, have moved to Berea and at present are occupying the house on Depot St., formerly owned by T. A. Robinson, of Richmond, but recently purchased by Samuel Lucas.

R. R. Early and wife, of Lexington, were the guests over Sunday of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Switzer. Mr. Early is a brother of Mrs. Switzer. He is a successful farmer and trader, having amassed a large fortune in less than 25 years.

The Berea Telephone Co. is now putting up the poles for a line between here and Big Hill, and expects to have the line ready for use by Jan. 1. This is the first section of the line which will eventually go through to McKee, Jackson Co.

There will be a Sunday-school social at the Parsonage of the Church of Christ Friday night at 7 o'clock. Every member of the Sunday-school is invited. The admission fee charged is that every member shall bring some one who is not an attendant at any other Sunday school.

Charles Jacobs, the popular tailor of Richmond, has leased the Garnet House, the hotel there now operated by R. G. Engle. The name will be changed to the St. Charles Hotel and everything will continue to be first-class. Mr. Jacobs' tailor shop will be removed to the same building.

Valentine Williams, a life-long resident of this vicinity, died Friday night at his home south of town at the age of 70 years. He was twice married. A daughter, the only child by his first wife, died soon after her mother's death. Mr. Williams leaves his second wife and ten children. The remains were buried Sunday afternoon at the old Williams' burying ground.

Mrs. Alice M. Williams, missionary to North China, was tendered a reception at the Parish House, Thursday afternoon, at which a large number of the women of the town were present. Thursday night at the Congregational church Mrs. Williams spoke most interestingly of her work in China. The congregations of the Second and Baptist churches joined with the Congregational church in this service.

Cassius Clift did not rally from the paralytic stroke sustained yesterday a week ago, and quietly passed away on Saturday night at eight o'clock. The funeral services were held at the house Sunday morning. Rev. A. E. Thomson, of the Union church, conducted the services. They were followed by burial in the Berea Cemetery. Mr. Clift was 55 years of age, and had for many years been a resident of Berea. He leaves his wife and three children, Will, Charles and Anna.

The case of E. T. Fish against the old Silver Creek and Scaffold Cane Turnpike Co. has at last been settled, Mr. Fish being awarded \$205.81 and costs. The suit was first brought before the Circuit Court in 1899, but both parties to the suit agreed to

settle the case by arbitration. Messrs. J. M. Early and I. C. Davis were chosen arbitrators and they in turn chose S. G. Hanson as referee in the event that they could not agree. The evidence in the case was heard by the arbitrators on Nov. 17, and the above award was made.

John Bolton died at his home on the Paint Lick pike Friday night at the age of 42 years. Mr. Bolton was never married and for 30 years lived with his mother and brother on the farm of W. C. Fish, father of E. T. Fish, of this city, until his mother's death a year ago, when he and his brother bought an adjoining farm. He was quiet and industrious and devoted to his mother. The funeral services occurred Saturday, Rev. Ratchford, of Kirksville, preaching the sermon. Burial in the old Paint Lick Cemetery followed.

Henry West, aged 60 years, died Saturday morning at 6 o'clock at his home on Center street. He was a member of the Methodist church, and of Capt. Jas. West Grand Army Post, and an earnest and devoted Christian. He had been an invalid for many years and went to his reward with rejoicing. Mr. West was a native of Wayne Co., but had resided at Somerset and afterwards at Paint Lick for a number of years. Thirteen months ago he removed to Berea. He leaves his wife, two sons and a daughter; Sherman, at home with his mother, Will, a farmer at Paint Lick, and Mrs. W. C. Kelley, of Loretto, Neb. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the house, conducted by Rev. A. E. Thomson, assisted by Prof. L. V. Dodge. Interment in the Berea cemetery.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. K. U. Putnam, accompanied by her daughter Ethel, returned yesterday from E. Northfield, Mass.

F. S. Black, now teaching at Calhoun, Ky., attended the Colored Teachers' Association of the Second Congressional District, which met recently at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Loreu Phelps and wife came Friday morning from Jamestown, Ky., and for the present will reside and board at Mrs. Yocum's. Mr. Phelps will teach in the B Grammar grade of the Model Schools.

The students employed on the farm and in the wood work department came out in their new uniforms for the first time Saturday morning. Those on the farm wear suits of brown mixed denim, while those in the shop wear blue mixed denim.

O. M. Simpson, accompanied by Harry Postelwaite, arrived Tuesday morning from Alexis, Ill. Mr. Simpson will resume his duties as band leader, James W. Wheeler, who has so efficiently led the band during the fall term, taking first cornet. Mr. Postelwaite will also become a member of the band.

Those who attended the Young Men's Christian Association Conference for College men held at George town from Friday until Sunday are as follows: Ulysses Burgess, Albert Hopson, Isaac Hacker, Wm. Jones, Arthur Flanery, Andrew Ross and James Meadows. The boys report a profitable meeting. President Frost delivered the principal address on Saturday night.

VICE-PRESIDENT HUBBELL.

At the last Chapel exercises of the term, yesterday morning, President Frost made the official announcement that George Allen Hubbell, Ph. D., who visited Berea and gave a lecture before the religious societies a few weeks ago, has been elected to the position of Vice President of the College, and has accepted—an announcement which was received with great enthusiasm.

The question of the desirability of having a vice president has been before the trustees several times and was carefully canvassed at the recent meeting in Cincinnati. Already the field had been carefully gone over to discover suitable candidates in case the trustees should see fit to make an appointment. The decision was reached that a vice president specially selected for the office would add

strength to the institution, and the duties of such officer were somewhat definitely defined. On considering the various candidates, Dr. Hubbell received the unanimous vote of the trustees in session. And after a careful consideration of the work of Berea, and despite the fact that he comes at a great financial sacrifice, Dr. Hubbell has accepted the new position.

George Allen Hubbell is a native of Springfield, Ohio, and was for some time Professor and Principal of the Normal Department at Antioch College. While there he distinguished himself as an able conductor of teachers institutes and a thorough-going business man, as well as a superior teacher. Later he pursued post graduate studies at Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for work in the history of education and pedagogy in 1902, spending the following summer in Europe. He is at present Professor of English of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Hubbell is a man in the prime of life, with experience, and one who has enjoyed wide and varied educational opportunities. But more than this, he is a man of character and force, a speaker in constant request in the vicinity of New York for addresses on methods of teaching, Bible study, and other subjects. He won the confidence of Berea students and teachers in his recent brief visit, although few knew that he was then thought of as a possible addition to the Berea working force. The unanimity of opinion regarding him is remarkable, and his coming will be a great event in the history of Berea College and of educational affairs in the State.

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

I promise to try my best: 1. Never to drink anything that can make me drunk. 2. Never to use tobacco or cigarettes. 3. Never to use bad words. The following are the names of children in Berea who signed the above temperance pledge.

Cleveland Frost	Helen Neeland
Charley Allen	Johnny Allen
Edith Frost	Willie Disney
Arthur Reynolds	Helen Disney
Marion Bowman	Margaret Todd
Hilda Welch	Saia Clark
Margaret Disney	Bertha King
Minnie Clymer	Nellie Shockley
Wallace Clymer	Chas. Clark
Dahlia Ambrose	H. Galloway

The Christmas present problem will be easily solved when you inspect the fine line of sterling silver novelties, china, cut glass, diamonds, watches, and other Christmas specialties shown by T. A. Robinson, Main St., Richmond, Ky.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Meet with many accidents during Christmas celebrations. Paracamp relieves instantly Burns, Cuts and Bruises and heals without leaving ugly scars. So, mothers, be sure to keep a bottle of Paracamp in your house. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr. druggist.

Steer With a Record.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Challenger, the champion fat steer of the live stock exposition, was the center of attraction at the stock yards. It was announced that Challenger had set a new record in cattle investments. Having been bought by the University of Nebraska for \$65, he was fed on a special diet costing about 20 cents a day for six and one-half months. The total cost of the steer up to the day he was landed in Chicago was slightly over \$120. Since he was brought here Challenger won seven prizes, the cash bonus aggregating \$450. He will be sold at public auction and is expected to bring about \$700, giving the university a profit of approximately \$1,000.

To Invade Isthmus.

Colon, Dec. 8.—A rumor is in circulation here to the effect that 3,000 soldiers have left Cartagena for the purpose of invading the Isthmus. No details are known and the rumor can not be confirmed at present. It probably had its source in Port Limon, Costa Rica, where it was brought by steamer from Cartagena. The only possible means of approaching Panama is by narrow and difficult mountain passes.

Train Robbery Frustrated.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 7.—An attempted train robbery was frustrated by special officers Bodker and Heister of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Rutherford. William B. Crabb, supposed to be from Pottsville, had mounted the engine of a train and drove the fireman off the engine, firing twice at him. Crabb was overpowered by the officers and committed to the county prison.

Junta Signs Treaty.

Panama, Dec. 3.—The junta signed the canal treaty with the United States without amendment. The signing of the paper has caused general satisfaction in all circles here. The treaty arrived in Panama from Washington and was delivered at the palace in the presence of the cabinet ministers.

EVERYBODY WEARS SHOES

so why not wear good shoes when we sell you

GOOD UP-TO-DATE SHOES

just as cheap as other people sell you inferior ones.

We are leaders for style, wear and comfort, and you can't miss it, if you buy from us.

Anything and everything you want in men's furnishings and can please you in style and price.

Call in and look over our various lines, so you can be convinced.

Yours for business,

Crutcher & Tribble

MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

DR. FENNER'S
Kidney
AND
Backache Cure

ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE. I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for 10 years and have often been confined to the house and sometimes to my bed for several days. I commenced taking Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure when I was suffering intensely. It afforded relief at once. I now feel as well as I ever have in my life. ADA BLACKWELL, Kansas City, Mo. "I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble until life was not worth living. I began using Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and in a short time noticed a great improvement. I was soon permanently cured." HOWARD MITCHELL, Kansas City Mo. "I was soon permanently cured." "Ask for Dr. Fenner's Almanac or Book—FREE."

Your Orders for

Plants, Cut Flowers, and Designs

will be filled promptly.

Get Christmas Orders in Early.

Richmond Greenhouses, Albert Reichpaff, Prop. Richmond, Kentucky

If it's from CRUTCHER & EVANS IT'S GOOD!

A full line of FURNITURE always on hand.

We invite our Berea friends to make themselves at home at JOPLIN'S old stand when in Richmond.

CARPETS and MATTINGS. UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY

Day Phone, 73. Night Phone, 47, 66. Crutcher & Evans, Richmond.

Buy Fresh Groceries!

Our line of Groceries is always fresh. We always keep a nice line of Fruits and Vegetables.

Our "Diamond Brand" Coffees.

Prices from 15c to 35c per Pound. Once used, always used.

"Bread is the Staff of Life."

Get a loaf of "Mother's Bread" or a sack of "Snow on the Mountain" Flour.

Delivery from 6 a. m. until 9 p. m. PRESTON'S Main Street Call 33

A COMMON THING

With older people is rheumatism. Sharp deep pains that hurt from morning till night. Paracamp relieves Rheumatism instantly, because it opens the pores and induces sweating. removes congestion and draws out all fever and inflammation. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Try it to day. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., druggist.

He Found a Cure.

R. H. Foster, 318 S. 2d Street, Salt Lake City, writes: "I have been bothered with dyspepsia or indigestion for 21 years, have tried many doctors without relief, but I have found a cure in Herbine. I recommend it to all my friends who are afflicted that way, and it is curing them, too. 50c at East End Drug Store."

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

The Story of a Poem.

It is a simple story, told in the simplest way.

In at the next door is a young woman who has not walked for twelve years. A good Providence arranged, that, although the tortures of a dread disease stiffened her limbs and twisted her face into unseemly shapes, enough of the right hand was left free to handle pen and brush, and through them a cultured mind and heart can serve the Lord in helpful words for other stricken ones.

This poem of hers had its birth in answer to prayer. In a neighboring house a baby had come to bless the home, and the splendid little fellow, for he was indeed such, must have a Baby Record Book, in which there might be entered the daily happenings and happenings of his little life, his doings, and in time, his sayings, and the other wonderful things so precious to a mother's heart. Such a book with appropriate illustrations for the pages was given to this lady to prepare. When completed a poem was needed for an introduction. It was July, and the flower for this month is the Water Lily. Books of poems were sought through in vain. Her own muse was invoked, but it was perverse and silent. In her despair she turned to the Lord from whom she was accustomed to seek and to find help in time of need. And in answer almost immediately without conscious mental effort of her own, this poem unfolded itself and in a single afternoon flowed from her fingers, exquisite in structure and in sentiment, with scarcely a change just as it is printed here:

THE WATER LILY'S STORY.

When first I woke to life,
Deep down in the river bed,
I could not breathe for the stifling cover
And the blackness over my head.
In darkness I longed for the light,
Prisoned, I yearned to be free,
In dreams I pined for the sky and the wind
For star and bird and tree,
And I said: "I will rise to the upper air
And the life that draws me there."
The twinkling weeds of the water world
Reached out and held me fast,
The little reeds wave a tangled net
To catch me as I passed.
The creeping things of mire and mud
Heckled and made me stay,
In the treacherous currents swift and strong,
I felt my weak stem sway.
But through them, over them, past them all
I took my upward way,
I'll white, white,
Brimmed with sunshine, and steeped in light
I lifted up.

My fragrant cup—
Bloom of the daytime and star of the night,
In rapture I gazed at the heavens blue
And knew that all my dreams were true.
And pure and fair
My white leaves bear
Never a trace of silt and mud,
And the crawling things of the under world
Have left no stain on my heart of gold.
In power I rest
On the river's breast,
And living, I love, and, loving, live,
And, breathing deep of that upper air,
My life to the world in sweetness give.

But the Lord had another purpose for it to serve. One month last summer the slender income of this lady—one only just sufficient for necessary expenses—suddenly and unexpectedly failed. But she had so learned to trust the heavenly Father that she felt no fear. She simply took the burden to Him and left it there. Some months before she had ventured to send some of her poems to the Youth's Companion. This one and another, not yet printed, were accepted. O hers she had sent to one of our magazines and one of these found like favor. This was her first experience with publishers, and the interesting thing about it was that the acceptance of the poems and the checks for them should have come in this month of need, and that the combined proceeds would have just met the amount for which the regular income had failed.—Rev. S. J. Humphrey in The Advance.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Perhaps a brief description of one of the public schools of New York City may be of interest to the readers of the educational column.

A letter from Superintendent Maxwell, who has charge of all the public schools of Greater New York, permits me to visit at will any of the schools and assures me every courtesy and facility for seeing the work.

Recently I visited a school in the densely populated district of the

Bowery. The neighborhood is almost entirely composed of Jews from Russia and Austria.

Of the 2,300 children in the building I was told there were not a dozen Americans. Many even of the smaller children were foreign born and when they entered school could not speak a word of English, but it is marvelous how quickly they learn it, and acquiring it as they do under well trained teachers they soon speak better and purer English than many who are native born. One of the hopeful things is that as soon as they learn the English they discard their native tongue, using the latter only when speaking to their parents or to neighbors who cannot understand English.

(Continued.)

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

Watering Horses.

A discussion of the subject of watering horses should take into account the reasons why water is needed, the amounts required, the proper time for watering, and related topics.

Horses, like other animals, require water, which should always be of good quality, for moistening their food, so that the digestive juices may permeate it readily, for diluting the blood and other fluids of the body, and for other physiological uses. It may be assumed that under any given normal condition the body contains a definite amount of water. When any considerable amount of water is lost from the body, a sensation of thirst is experienced, showing that more water is needed to take its place. Practically all the water excreted leaves the body in the feces, urine, perspiration, and breath. The amount eliminated in each instance with the amount of water consumed, the largest amount being excreted in the feces.

In addition to the water drunk by horses, a considerable amount is obtained in the more or less succulent food eaten. The amount of water required is influenced by a number of factors, including the season of the year, temperature of the surrounding air, character of the feed, the individual peculiarities of the horse, the amount and character of the work performed, and performed and probably others. The amount of water needed increases with the temperature and with the amount of work performed, since it is very evident that both of these factors increase the amount which is given off from the body in the form of perspiration. Muscular work also increases the amount of water vapor excreted in the breath.

(Continued.)

HILLES COLIC PREVENTER.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be ward off. Hundreds of people use the remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by S. E. Welch Jr.

Emperor Must Be Silent.

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail understands that there is reason to fear a recrudescence of Emperor William's throat trouble, and that it may be many weeks before the emperor regains the use of his voice, although the doctors are agreed that the trouble is not of a malignant character.

BE QUICK.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

A pair of ladies' or men's house slippers, a pair of gloves, a tie or a muffler makes a handsome and acceptable Christmas present. They can be had in endless variety at Rice & Arnold's, Richmond Ky.

Buried in Trance; May Die.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—After being buried underground in a hygienic trance for six days, Mante Lamar Rogers is dying from a complication of consumption, pneumonia and typhoid. When she had been interred for two days the coffin was dug up and found to be half full of water.

YOU CAN NOT

Detect the bad odor coming from your own nose or head if you have catarrh, but your wife or friends can. Do not disgust them by such trouble. Use Paracamp. It will relieve instantly and cure or money refunded. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr. druggist.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Important State Document Is Submitted to Congress.

PROBLEMS OF THE HOUR REVIEWED

Revolution in Panama, New Canal Treaty, Financial and Trust and Labor Questions, Army and Navy, American Shipping, Immigration and Other Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt has submitted to congress his annual message, a comprehensive condensation of which follows. The president finds cause for congratulation on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year, both as regards our foreign and our domestic policy, and next alludes to the creation of the department of commerce and labor, saying:

The preliminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department of labor has shown the wisdom of its creation. Facts in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford a basis upon which intelligent action may be taken. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or to interfere with legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small.

We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Whether either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannical interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. As to the needs of the financial situation the president says:

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources.

Alluding to American shipping the president writes:

I recommend that the congress direct the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general and the secretary of commerce and labor, associated with such a representation from the senate and house of representatives as the congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce.

The president contends that there is need to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants may be kept out. He next refers to the naturalization, postal and land frauds, and remarks that steps have been taken by the state department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. Touching upon the Alaskan boundary, the president congratulates the country upon favorable award to the United States.

The reference of certain points of the Venezuelan controversy to The Hague tribunal through the influence of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt calls a victory for American diplomacy and a triumph for international arbitration.

Of our insular possessions, the Philippines and Porto Rico, the president asserts it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them.

With respect to the army, it is remarked that the effect of the laws providing a general staff for the army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. It is recommended also that there should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the navy, and that a naval general staff should be established.

Attention is called to the act authorizing the president to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of a canal across the isthmus, and the president says he is enabled to present to the senate a treaty providing for the building of a waterway across Panama. He adds that the route for the canal is now irrevocably settled. Colombia's repudiation of the Hay-Herran treaty is dwelt upon at some length, the president claiming the United States government was more than just in dealing with Colombia.

President Roosevelt continues:

When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Colombian government. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretary Case and Seward, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto government of Panama was recognized.

Colombia by her persistence in repudiating the advances that have been made, has forced us for the sake of our own honor and of the interest and well being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By its our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia, which was ratified by the senate at its last session.

TO END RECEIVERSHIP.

Dowie Purposes to Pay All Urgent Claims in Cash.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The receivership for Zion City may be soon terminated, as Dowie has, by a clever stroke of diplomacy, established harmony between Zion, its receivers and its creditors in and out of court.

Dowie now proposes to settle with his immediate creditors, to arrange with others on a reasonable time basis, and to end the receivership. At a conference between the attorneys representing the heaviest creditors and Jacob Newman, attorney for the receivers, Dowie showed the lawyers a statement setting forth Zion's assets and liabilities. He declared he valued Zion's estate at \$14,000,000 above all liabilities. He exhibited large orders for lace and candy. He said neither lace nor candy factory could supply its orders. He showed an order for 75 carloads of candy from a Cincinnati firm. He showed a draft for \$50,000 from a wealthy well wisher, and declared that he could draw for \$200,000 more on one of Zion's friends in Wisconsin.

Disastrous Explosion.

Dover, Del., Dec. 3.—An explosion of a tank of naphtha in the middle of a freight train at Greenwood, on the Delaware division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, caused two deaths, the injuring of a number of persons, the wrecking of several buildings and a number of freight cars. The explosion is thought to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The burning fluid was scattered in all directions. Fifteen cars were wrecked and three were destroyed by fire, while several buildings caught fire.

Two More Admit Guilt.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5.—The latest developments in the water hothead scandal are the confessions of ex-Alderman Abraham Hysels and Cory P. Bassell, former member of the board of public works, that they accepted the bribes mentioned by Salisbury in his confession. Ex-Alderman Hysels also went to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ward's office and acknowledged that he accepted an envelope from Salisbury containing \$300.

Grosvenor Denies Report.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Representative Grosvenor, chairman of house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, to which ship subsidy bills will be referred, said that so far as he was concerned the published report that a compromise had been effected whereby no ship subsidy bill would be pushed at this session, but a commission of investigation of the subject created instead, was erroneous.

Over a Hundred to Be Tried.

Idaho Springs, Colo., Dec. 7.—The trial of the 137 citizens and 23 strikers involved in the expulsion of the miners from Idaho Springs last summer after the idling up of the transfer house at the Sun and Moon mine began here. The miners are charged with conspiracy to blow up the mine and the citizens with rioting and unlawful expulsion of the miners.

Made Many Converts.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth caused an unusual demonstration at the prison chapel. She secured 150 recruits for her prison volunteer league and spoke so eloquently that the convicts broke the usual Sunday rules and applauded. All the 1,300 inmates, except a dozen sick in the hospital and one man in solitary, heard Mrs. Booth.

Exporting Tin.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3.—What is said to be the first shipment of tin ore ever made from this country to Europe is now at Gaffney, S. C., awaiting shipment to Liverpool via New York. The tin deposits are in Cherokee county. In three months the owner has mined 20 tons of the ore, from which, it is said, he will realize \$300 a ton.

Died Before Playmates.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 8.—Russell Stephenson, aged nine, while playing in the school yard was bantered to take hold of the end of a telephone wire which had fallen across an interurban traction wire. He did so and was instantly killed before his playmates. The teacher, Miss Karn, was badly injured while pulling the boy's body from the wire.

Made Pact to Die.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—A deal with death was consummated in Camden when Dell Thompson killed Addie Hacker and then blew out his brains. The young woman died without a groan and in her hand was found the paper in the case—the pact with death: "We wish to die together—Addie Hacker, Dell Thompson."

Substitute For Coal.

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 7.—James Dennis of this place says he has discovered a substitute for coal which is cheaper and gives more heat than coal. It is made of dirt and chemicals. He says it emits no gases, and when burned out leaves nothing but white ashes.

Thousands Go to Fatherland.

New York, Dec. 4.—On the steamer Neckar, which sailed for Bremen, were 1,013 steerage passengers. It is estimated that about 9,000 steerage passengers have left this port in the last week for their old homes. They have come from nearly every state in the Union.

Loss \$60,000.

Columbus, O., Dec. 5.—The F. E. Avery Automobile company's building was burned, entailing a loss estimated at \$60,000. Thirty automobiles stored in the building were destroyed.

What would make a better Christmas Gift than one of our

Self-pronouncing

Teacher's Bibles

Advertised on page 7

Regular \$2.50 and 3.00 values.

Order early.

TWO XMAS SUGGESTIONS

Write at once for special prices on two, five and ten yearly subscription lots to same or different addresses.

Send THE CITIZEN To Your Friends

ONE CONDITION ONLY—must be sent to persons not now subscribers.

Address—JAMES M. RACER, Berea, Ky.

This space has been purchased by The Students Job Print—Printers of The Citizen.

THE CITIZEN'S CLASSIFIED "AD." COLUMN

"Ads" in this column, 5c. per line first insertion; 2½c. per line each subsequent insertion; six words to line.

No matter where you live or what your wants are advertise in this column and get results. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

TO BORROW MONEY for the extensive building projects of Berea College, in sums of five hundred dollars or more, paying interest for six months or a year. Inquire of Treas. T. J. Osborne.

LOOM AND FLAX WHEEL—Mrs. H. W. Graham, Berea College, Berea, Ky., would like to communicate with anyone having a loom or good flax wheel for sale.

A GOOD WEAVER understanding the weaving of coverlids will be given work at the Weaving House on Jackson Street. H. W. Graham, Berea College Fireside Industries, Berea, Ky.

GEESE—Will pay highest cash price. J. H. Neff, Main St., Richmond, Ky. 12 1

TURKEYS, GEESE, and all kinds produce; highest cash prices paid. Berea Produce Co. 11 5

FOR SALE

TWO MILCH COWS, fresh, Jersey and Shorthorn. W. B. Jones, Ft. Lick.

FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for chimneys at very low prices. Berea College Brick yard.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE AND LOT on Center street (for rent or sale); well located. Apply to J. W. Hoskins. 12 2

F. G. GALLOWAY FARM, 166 acres, for year 1904. Apply to E. T. Fish. 11 26

KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE

Digests all classes of food, tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomach Troubles, and makes rich red blood, health and strength. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure rebuilds worn-out tissues, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach. Gov. G. W. Atkinson, of W. Va. says: "I have used a number of bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have found it to be a very effective and, indeed, powerful remedy for stomach ailments. I recommend it to my friends. Sold by East End Drug Co."



I have had occasion to use your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and am pleased to say that I never used anything for stock that gave half as good satisfaction. I heartily recommend it to all owners of stock.

J. B. BELSHER, St. Louis, Mo.

Sick stock or poultry should not eat cheap stock food any more than sick persons should expect to be cured by food. When your stock and poultry are sick give them medicine. Don't stuff them with worthless stock foods. Unload the bowels and stir up the torpid liver and the animal will be cured, if it is possible to cure it. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine unloads the bowels and stirs up the torpid liver. It cures every malady of stock if taken in time. Secure a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and it will pay for itself ten times over. Horses work better. Cows give more milk. Hogs gain flesh. And hens lay more eggs. It solves the problem of making as much blood, flesh and energy as possible out of the smallest amount of food consumed. Buy a can from your dealer.

OFFER NUMBER TWO.

THE CITIZEN and the JOSHIE both One Year for the Price of THE CITIZEN.

The first number of THE JOSHIE, a 16 page monthly "jocular journal for jocosse jollies," is just out and has scored a decided success. The trio of cousins, Bruce Kirkpatrick, Bruce Barton, and Clark Hinman, are the editors and publishers. THE JOSHIE certainly fills a long felt want. The subscription price for the school year is 40c.; however, by special arrangements both THE CITIZEN and THE JOSHIE can be had for the price of THE CITIZEN alone, \$1.00 per year. This offer is good only until Jan. 1. The lighter and more humorous vein of THE JOSHIE finely supplements the more serious and dignified reading matter found in THE CITIZEN. Send \$1.00 to Jas. M. Racer, Berea, Ky., at once and get the college jokes as well as the college news.

THE CITIZEN.

JAMES M. RACER, Publisher.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Her Favorite Seat

By ELLIOT WALKER

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE girl's reply walked out with a despairing, sobbing note, like the cry of one lost in the deep woods; one who has wandered and struggled for escape until the shadows of night fall relentless and chill to extinguish the last ray of the guiding sun, and with it, hope.

"I cannot!" she cried. "Oh, Mr. Mainway, it is impossible. I can never marry you. Never! You have been so good to me—so kind. I wanted you near—I would not let myself think. I did not believe—that is—it has been a dream that I should not have dreamed. Of course you can't understand." Her eyes imploring his as a dying sparrow gazes for help in the eyes of a master.

Lawrence Mainway drank in the anguish in her look and voice, and he did not understand. This passionate outburst answering his quiet, matter-of-fact proposal made his heart leap, to presently throbbing with a cold sinking of confidence. There was a faint smile behind the long glance of adoration, the gathering tear-drops, the parted, quivering lips—all loving signs, which staggered his soul. He felt the uselessness of pleading, of questioning. Was this Corinne, who laughed by his side but a moment ago—chatting brightly, the slender fingers clasping his brown hand as he helped her through the stile? The girl so happy and childlike, smiling in his own joyful face, while his brain formed the words he felt she was waiting to hear?

No, this was a woman, suddenly a woman, broken, pitiful, a new Corinne, but, ah! so sweet and far away.

"Dear," he said, gently, "I think you love me."

"Love you!" Mainway caught the slight figure as it wavered to him. "Kiss me once!" trembled a tenderness that thrilled him like the first mounting of strong wine, "just once, my—oh! only once."

It had been more than once, he remembered, as he stood leaning against the oak tree, trying to think connectedly, wondering. She had left him so quickly after that swift embrace. Why had he let her go? Yet he had, and with no attempt to follow as the swift feet moved down the road. Around the curve, an erect, graceful, white-clad shape, she had disappeared with never a backward glance.

"I will go home," muttered the man, "and think this over. It can't be—that!"

For the suspicion of love is an alert quality and it might be there was another man. After all, what did he know of her? Was it for him, too, a hopeless dream?

The lawyer walked slowly back by the highway. No, he would not seek his room in that country hotel. Children were paddling in the brook—their shouts annoyed him. On the piazza stood his landlord, careless, and holding forth volubly to a group of village loungers. Mainway tramped by in the warm sun, across the bridge and on toward the hills. Green, fragrant and restful, they called him for the calm of Nature's soothing touch and sympathetic whisper.

Hollyview. He had come to forget the office—to fish—to eat—to loaf. A tired young man, a quiet, unobtrusive guest, reserved and no trouble. "Only Mr. Mainway—a lawyer, spending a few weeks, and not very sociable."

In the cool of a ledge he stretched his long legs and lit his pipe.

"Corinne," he said, aloud, "Corinne!"

It was all very queer about it. Could that first day have been two weeks ago? A Sunday—yes—nearly a fortnight. Idly rambling through the pastures, he had encountered her sitting upon an old stone wall, bareheaded, with the sunset on her face, a soft and cheerful light.

It seemed to him that the radiance

with which he first saw her clothed had lingered on her delicate features in rosy illumination until to-day, when she turned so white. Had his coming dissipated it forever? She loved him.

Who spoke first and why? He could not recollect. They had talked a little. She was of his kind. Strange to run across a refined, city-bred girl in this lonely hamlet. Strange, too, that they should have spoken. Stranger yet, his finding her there the next afternoon. Her favorite seat, she had said. She loved it. There was a shade of tiny trees behind with low-lying branches sheltering like an arbor. Choke-berries with red, acid fruit. He had eaten one at her bidding and she had laughed. Was that on Monday or Tuesday?

The man groaned. His picture on the old stone wall! To his grave it would ever be before him. He had gone every day, and every day except that of the storm she was there, smiling a welcome. No one knew. It was after tea in the sunset, at first, then at four o'clock; lately, mornings. Yes, he might call her Corinne.

Little strolls—little talks—and the days ran blindly by until he suddenly knew, and that very morning by the stile under the oak tree the words had been softly uttered, with all his heart behind them. And lo! The end. Was he quite right in his mind? Ah! he would live it all over again. That was left for his comfort, at least. Into his life and out. Corinne, with her eyes and hair, her flower cheeks and grace.

What was he lying here for? Oh! yes—to think it over. A second of ecstasy after the shock, then a sort of dizziness as he watched her go. Where? How should he find her? Her last name? She had never told him. What house? He did not know. They had always parted by the stile.

Mainway plucked at a fern and crushed it against his mouth. It was like her—wily and delicate. His head nestled back on a cushion of moss—the head that ached so queerly. That was her lap—yes—and the fern her hand. What mattered it he could never find her? Was she not here? Corinne, with her eyes and hair—her lap and soothing hand. Over and over again. Over and over—again. The silent song sparrows among the encircling bushes looked wise and hopped nearer.

How he had slept! The sun was getting low. What happened? Yes—yes—yes! Now he would go right home, but first, one last look. She would not be there, but he must bid the seat good-bye.



HE HAD ENCOUNTERED HER SITTING UPON AN OLD STONE WALL.

by. Stumbling, the man went down the mountain.

Corinne lifted her head. "I knew you would come!" she whispered. "It is dreadful, but I am so happy now. See, can you read it, Lawrence?"

"Dead!" said Mainway, thickly. "Who was he?" peering at the letter. "You are just the same, Corinne. You called me 'Lawrence.' I have been asleep on the mountain. Did—was this morning only a dream? You could not be happy, you know."

"Read it!" sobbed the girl. "I promised my dying father that I would marry him. I couldn't. He was—but he's gone now—killed in his cups. Oh! come to me!"

The dying roses of the west were on her cheeks as she leaned with pleading arms from the beloved perch, feeding on the new thankful light in her lover's eyes.

He dropped the paper and stepped forward. Then his breast shut out the sunset.

Unpunctuality a Bar to Success

By ALFRED T. STORY.

THE word "punctuality" is usually understood, and rightly, as meaning a careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements; but it has a secondary signification implying a scrupulous and precise attention to details.

Punctuality as to time is a very important matter in every sphere and department of life; but there are many persons who, while they show great scrupulousness in this particular, seem to have no idea of punctuality in regard to other matters equally weighty.

How much this unpunctuality, both as regards time and other matters as well, is a bar to success may be witnessed by any observant mind. It does not figure, perhaps, as the greatest cause of non-success in life, but it is responsible for a very large proportion of failures. I knew one man who attributed his non-success in the career he had chosen—that of a journalist—to his having one day missed a train. He should have been at a meeting in a neighboring town at a certain time. When he arrived, half an hour later, it was impossible, owing to the crowd, for him to get near the platform. He, in consequence, obtained but an imperfect note of the proceedings, and was obliged to eke it out as best he could. His report was all right in the end, but his chief heard of his having had to go round begging for "fill-in" notes, corrections, etc., and asked him why he was so unpunctual. His answer was that his watch happened to be a few minutes out that day. It was; and the answer satisfied the editor for the time being, but it could not satisfy the man himself, because he had noticed that his watch was out the previous evening, and neglected to put it right.

This man—and a very able man he was—had simply allowed himself as a youth to get into careless and unpunctual habits, and though he often vowed that he would reform, and sometimes tried to, yet he was never able thoroughly to take the matter in hand because of this very habit of "letting things slide," instead of attending to them promptly and on the spot. He would, for instance, put off writing an article or a report until almost the last moment; then it was necessary to hurry through it, and send it down to the composing room unread. The result, of course, was a host of corrections when it was time to go to press. One day, when a delay of this kind was particularly exasperating, the editor remarked with intention:

"Mr. Brown, your watch always seems to be a few minutes late." The end of it all was that Brown was eventually asked to resign, and he never got so good a position again.

That is a good example of what we may call an all-round unpunctual man. He is not careful of his "points," and, like a pointsman on the railway, he renders himself liable to make terrible—and as regards himself not unfrequently tragic—mistakes by his negligence. He cannot be relied upon for anything at the proper time or in a fitting condition. He has fallen so completely into the habit of the slipshod man that it is necessary for some one to be always behind him or very near at hand to make good his failures. Of course, a person of this extremely reform type is soon shot aside, if in another's employ, while, if in his own, the bottom of the down-grade presently finds him awaiting the inevitable close.

The moral of it all is that it is worth while taking ourselves to task while we are young and making the most of our opportunities for development and training. It is worth while giving some time to intellectual pursuits, to the cultivation of habits of precision, to the encouragement of logical methods of thought, and to the exercise of exactness of memory.

The Jewish Birthright Worthless

By DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH.

IN THINGS material and practical in business, honor or position, the Jewish birthright is worthless—worse than worthless. The Jew everywhere is a target for ignorant and prejudiced discrimination.

No matter how eminently fitted for office a Jew may be; no matter how spotless and pure his character; no matter how superior he may be to the cheap party tool; yet, because he is a Jew, his name is not even considered for nomination for a desirable political office.

The people and administration allow many Jews to be constables, it is true. If there were any more semi-political dirty jobs more Jews might be made public officials.

However great a man's personal fitness may be, his birth as a Jew disqualifies him before the narrow and prejudiced public. The trouble is that the Jewish voters do not make a united front and make the Jew a political power.

If a Jew is ill and must go to a health resort, he usually is not admitted into a decent hotel. If he possesses a Gentile name and once gets into the house, he either is "kicked out" with the old trick of "no room," or else he is made to pay three prices for a kennel where he cannot sleep.

The old exclusive and aristocratic spirit which was born into a Jew from his line of ancestors, who first evolved the most perfect scheme of religion, is gone. It is no advantage to be a Jew, here or in Europe. It is a disadvantage. A Jew everywhere is handicapped. He must at every turn be forced to bear additional burdens with no additional recompense.

Judaism is not a religion essentially—as religion is dependent upon dogma, creed, reward, and punishment. Judaism is a life, and we inherit the tendency of that life from our parents.

A Jew, unlike the Christian, Buddhist, or Brahmin, is born, not converted. To become a Jew one must be born a Jew, for Judaism is an ideal, a practice of life inherited from a line of ancestors who ever were before their contemporaries in their conception of religion, the moral life and duty.

To Settle the Labor Problem

By JOHN M. STAHL,

Secretary Farmers' National Congress.

IT MAY provoke, in some quarters, the smile of derision, to suggest the ethical element in the relations of employer and employed, but that element must have common recognition in any consideration of the matter that will prove of much profit. Any permanent, peaceful and satisfactory adjustment though almost certainly it will not be in the name, must be in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

They that find the true solutions of the problems that confront industrial peace conferences must be touched by the spirit of the carpenter of Galilee, the greatest teacher in all the ages of the brotherhood of man, and labor and capital can be brought into their normal harmonious relation only on the basis of law, justice and the golden rule.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THE TWO GLASSES.

There stood two glasses filled to the brim. On a rich mahogany table, shin to shin. One was tawny and red as blood. And one as clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to the paler brother: "Let me tell the tales of the past to each other."

I can tell of banquet, and revel and mirth; And the proudest and grandest souls on earth. Tell under my touch as though struck by lightning.

There I was king, for I ruled in might. From the heads of kings I have heard the story of their reign.

From the heights of fame I have heard the story of their fall.

I have heard many an honored name. I have taken virtue and given shame. I have rescued the youth with empty, foolish heart. That has made the future a barren waste.

Far greater than any king am I. Or than any army beneath the sky. I have made the arm of the deliver fall. And sent the train from the iron rule.

I have made good ships go down at sea. And the stricken of the sea were sweet to me.

For they said: "Behold how great you are! Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you lay."

For your might and power are over all. Not for power brother, reached the wine. "Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"



Said the water glass: "I cannot boast of a king dethroned, or a monarch lost. But I can tell of a better name and life. My name is sobriety, and my life is peace. Of rescue I've made more of souls than you have."

Of hearts I've comforted and saved. I have saved I know not how many. I have rescued the youth from the path of shame. I have made the future a barren waste.

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I have made good ships go down at sea. And the stricken of the sea were sweet to me.

For they said: "Behold how great you are! Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you lay."

For your might and power are over all. Not for power brother, reached the wine. "Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water glass: "I cannot boast of a king dethroned, or a monarch lost. But I can tell of a better name and life. My name is sobriety, and my life is peace. Of rescue I've made more of souls than you have."

Of hearts I've comforted and saved. I have saved I know not how many. I have rescued the youth from the path of shame. I have made the future a barren waste.

From the heights of fame I have heard the story of their fall.

I have heard many an honored name. I have taken virtue and given shame. I have rescued the youth with empty, foolish heart. That has made the future a barren waste.

Far greater than any king am I. Or than any army beneath the sky. I have made the arm of the deliver fall. And sent the train from the iron rule.

I have made good ships go down at sea. And the stricken of the sea were sweet to me.

For they said: "Behold how great you are! Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you lay."

For your might and power are over all. Not for power brother, reached the wine. "Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

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WHISKY DID IT ALL.

Drunk Brings a Once Famous Lawyer to Disgraceful Death on the Gallows.

At Butler, Mo., they fed Dr. J. I. Garrett out on the scaffold. Around him were stern-faced men, ready to perform an awful duty. On the trap stood an old man. His hair was snowy; his beard was long and white. He had lived two years beyond the span of life allotted to man. Think of passing 72 years in this good world, and then, within sight of the graveyard, to feel the clutch of law at one's neck and be hanged.

Once he was a famous lawyer. He had held crowds spellbound by his great eloquence. People used to say: "Great man, that Garrett; he can be anything, do anything."

He was elected a county judge. Then he was sent to the Texas senate for two terms. He was a man of affairs, highly educated, keen, intelligent. He loved just as other men do—did this hangman's victim. Eight children were born to him, and there was not a happier family in the west. It doesn't seem possible that a human being would deliberately tip over the magnificent structure that had taken the best years of his life to rear.

Dr. Garrett Did That Very Thing. He trailed his good name in the gutter; he disgraced his sons and daughters; he dissipated his fortune; he became little better than a tramp, and the explanation of his awful fall is found in four words.

He became a drunkard.

The old man stood on the trap. The rays of the morning sun crept into the jailyard and touched his wrinkled face and naked forehead. He didn't look like a murderer or a bad man. You would almost as soon suspect your own father of a crime as that patriarch of murdering a friend for a few paltry dollars.

Yet he did it. Listen! He is speaking. He is telling the white-faced crowd of his fall and the last words that pass his lips are:

"Whisky Did It All." The trap is sprung, and J. I. Garrett, patriarch, is shot into eternity. National Advocate.

CHURCH TO CASH PAY CHECKS.

South Chicago Priest Plans to Take Monopoly from Saloonkeepers and Thus Promote Temperance.

A phen by which members of his parish who are employees of the Illinois Steel company, at South Chicago, Ill., may have their pay checks cashed by the use of church funds instead of by saloonkeepers is being pushed by the Rev. Father Francis M. Wojtowicz, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Eighty-eighth Street and Commercial Avenue. According to the priest, the saloonkeepers of South Chicago have a monopoly in cashing the checks and almost force the saloon to spend a part of his wages with them. They also cash the checks in the hotel and on each cash check it is the liquor dealer who has the right to receive a part of the wage.

Twelve hundred employees of the steel mills are members of Father Wojtowicz's parish. "It occurred to me," said the priest, "that it would be possible to use the \$18,000 that we at present have in the bank in cashing the checks and save the laborer from being under obligation to the saloonkeepers. As I figure it, there is about \$200 spent annually in saloons by these workers, and it is my desire to reduce that amount one-half by the cashing of the checks with our church funds."

NOTES AFIELD.

Oscar H. Kink of Sweden and Norway, has acceded to a petition of his temperance subjects to discontinue the christening of battleships with wine.

The director general of Swedish state railways has ordered a free supply of hot milk at the railway stations to the engine men and conductors or guards.

In ten years, under high license, the city of Boston increased the net indebtedness from \$87,000,000 to \$120,000,000, while its sinking fund increased only about \$6,000,000.

In Putnamville, Pa., a town of 15,000 inhabitants, over in Schuylkill county, recently 30 dealers were found selling adulterated wines. State officer, Dr. Warren, of the pure food commission, promises prosecutions soon.

A temperance institute has been built at Darlington at a cost of \$5,000 the earl of Castle opening it on September 23. It admits abstainers and non-abstainers at 5s. per annum, and is devoted to education, pastime and general temperance purposes.

In Switzerland the police are required to arrest every person showing the slightest signs of intoxication. Alcohol is sold by a government monopoly, and each cask is required to spend ten per cent. of the receipts of this source on hospitals and other agencies for combating the evil.

Sold Morphine to Drug Victim.

After being happily married 15 years, M. Primaux, of Paris, noticed a curious change in his wife, who seemed to become indifferent to everything. He watched her and found she was morphomaniac, and that M. Beaumont, a neighboring druggist, was supplying her with the drug without a prescription. M. Primaux prosecuted M. Beaumont, and the police court indicted the druggist in fines of 500 francs (\$20) and 100 francs (\$40), holding that supplying the drug without a prescription was a criminal offense.

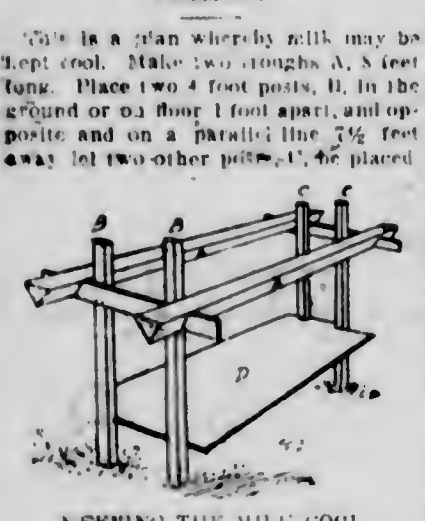
Keep Away from Alcohol.

Dr. Fitch, a prominent physician in Philadelphia, says: "Keep away from alcohol in every form. That way lies death."



TO KEEP MILK COOL.

As soon as you have a milk can, it is best to keep it in a cool place.



Attach troughs, A, 1 foot below troughs make a shelf, B, on which place pails or cans holding milk. Let cloths that readily absorb water be wrapped about the vessel containing the milk. The end of the cloths carried up and placed in the troughs. If the troughs are kept full of water the evaporation of water from the cloths will keep the milk cool. This should be protected from sun. Will Johnson, in Epitomist.

PURIFYING THE CREAM.

To Remove the odor of Milk Ovens and Butter Wads Is a Hard Job.

During the last three years considerable effort has been made to find a means by which the odor and taste of milk and butter wads may be removed from milk and cream. In the spring of 1901 the writer was requested to try a patent compound claimed to remove all kinds of weeds from milk and cream. It proved to be an absolute failure. Cooking soda (saleratus) was also given a trial, but failed of the purpose claimed for it by some people. Having failed so far to find anything that when fed to the cows would remove weeds from the milk, the next step was to treat the milk and cream. Butter wad taste was removed entirely from cream by thoroughly mixing it with two or more parts of water at any temperature above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and then running the whole through the separator. Saltpeter dissolved in water was tried as an aid in removing the bitterness, but as good results were secured without it as with it. Rapidly and slowly heating milk and cream to various high temperatures did not remove bitterness, but often imparted a cooked taste. Butter made from washed cream (as above) was removed from all bitterness by the station customers. No means were found to remove the butter wad taste from whole milk. In the spring of 1902 milk and cream were treated for the milk and cream for the same as in the previous year for the butter wad taste.

WHY SPRAYING PAYS

Use of Insecticides and Fungicides Made Absolutely Necessary by Modern Conditions.

The canker worm, the tent caterpillar, leaf rollers and other native leaf eating insects had instead of an occasional wild cherry tree, wild crabapple or wild plum, whole acres of improved varieties of these, acres upon acres of raspberry, blackberry, straw berry and grape. These feeding insects had killed hundreds and thousands of acres of grassy plants more tender and juicy than the natural grasses. Is it any wonder that native insects, before confined to a few number of leafy fruit trees, with an occasional pear that permitted almost no fruit at all to grow, thus almost exterminating them, should under such favorable conditions as are offered by our present system of fruit, vegetable and grain culture, thrive and increase in numbers, far beyond what they would under less artificial and less favorable surroundings? We first create an environment unnatural and vastly more favorable than the original for the development of insect enemies of our crops, and bring about the very conditions that in a state of nature these insects prevent, and then wonder why it is that they do the most natural thing in the world for them to do—feed and breed. Thus the spraying of plants with insecticides and fungicides becomes imperative, to counteract so far as possible the adverse effects of the present conditions. Agricultural Epitomist.

Best Temperature for Apples.

Experiments have proved that a lower temperature than at first used by commercial houses is the more desirable for apples. The temperature most satisfactory is 33 degrees and in our experiment was the temperature we tried to keep. Lowering the temperature does not stop all changes going on in the apple, but simply delays them. Fruit cannot be kept indefinitely at 32 degrees freezing, without any changes. There are chemical changes going on which result in what we call overripeness, meanness, and loss of flavor. This change is independent of decay and is hindered by low temperature and hastened by high. Iowa Experiment Station.

Feed changed suddenly is liable to cause a falling off in milk.

PIECE ROOT GRAFTING.

Best System of Propagation for the Apple Trees in the Northwest.

A few years ago there was much noise made by some nurserymen regarding the superiority of budded and whole-root grafted trees over those propagated by the piece-root graft. It is now generally conceded that the piece-root graft gives the better results, as a rule. Wesley Greene, of the Iowa Horticultural society, says: "The whole-root grafted and budded trees may be considered of about equal hardness in this state. The graft system of the budded and whole-root grafted tree is entirely that of the stock on which the variety is worked. There may be a few instances where roots are formed above the point of union when trees are transplanted deep while young, but such would be an exception and not the general experience of the growers planting them. If the stock used was as hardy as the variety worked on it there would be no objection to such trees when the other requirements of the roots were equal to the demands of the variety worked on it. Unfortunately, however, many of the seedling stocks are not hardy and that is the reason why budded or whole-root grafted trees are not so desirable to plant in this state as trees grown on their own roots or roots of equal hardness." "The superiority claimed for trees grown from the piece-root grafts is that the scion, when planted deep, forms roots and in time the tree is on its own roots. The piece of root alive until it can form roots of its own. All scions do not form roots readily and the length of scion and root used varies as well as the depth at which they are planted, so there is considerable variability as to the extent to which piece-root grafted trees are on their own roots. However, the consensus of opinion is that the piece-root system of propagation is the best to use for apple trees to plant in the northwest."

ROAD MAKING HINT.

How to Use Rough Material, Such as Large Field Stones, to Advantage.

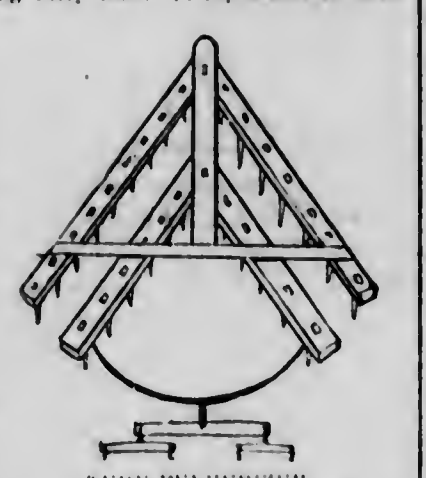
The only way to use rough material, as large as field stone, in road gradings is to make long, continuous runways in the bottom of the grade, bringing or filling the stone foundation up to a uniform level on top by placing the large stone on the outside in a straight line for protection to hold the stone grade, then the next size in the bottom of holes and low places, using all of the small ones on top, leveling up to an average depth of about one foot thick and ten feet wide, writes A. J. Sager, in the Chicago Tribune. Cereal. The object in assorting and placing the stone with the small ones on top is to give the grade a uniform, even surface to drive over with stone and dirt while building.

When the grade is new the earth cover will run through to the small stone on top, causing a uniform, even top to be formed, carrying the load until repairs are made the next year, whereas, if the stone is dumped into the bottom and top of the grade happens the surface will be uneven, the sides irregular and the road impassable while new for heavy loads during the wet season. Again, if the small stones are placed on top of the stone grade they will keep the earth cover from settling into the voids between the large stones in the bottom, thus forming a good, paved drainage for the earth cover before any ditches are made for the new road grade.

PULVERIZER FOR TURF.

Its Work is Thorough at All Times, Although It Can Be Made at Little Expense.

The accompanying illustration shows a very good and cheap way of pulverizing turf. It represents an ordinary AN harrow, pulled from the rear end. It does better work to put three horses to it and work heavily. If any of our readers try this they will be greatly surprised, as it is one of the most needed and convenient implements used on the farm, and its work is thorough at all times, especially on land as above described.—S. M. Billingsly, in Epitomist.



TURF PULVERIZER.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for December 13, 1903.—The Dedication of the Temple.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(1 Kings 8:1-11, 27, 43.)

1. Then Solomon assembled the elders of Israel, and all the heads of the tribes, the chief of the fathers of the children of Israel, unto King Solomon in Jerusalem, that they might bring up the ark of the covenant of the Lord out of the city of David, which is Zion.
2. And all the men of Israel assembled themselves unto King Solomon at the feast in the month Ethanim, which is the seventh month.
3. And all the elders of Israel came, and the priests took up the ark of the Lord, and the tabernacle of the congregation, and all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle, even those did the priests and the Levites bring up.
4. And King Solomon, and all the congregation of Israel, that were assembled unto him, were with him before the ark, sacrificing sheep and oxen, that could not be told nor numbered for multitude.
5. And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord into his place, into the oracle of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims.
6. For the cherubims spread forth their two wings over the place of the ark, and the cherubims covered the ark and the staves thereof above.
7. And they strew out the staves, that the ends of the staves were seen out in the holy place before the oracle, and they were not seen without, and there they are unto this day.
8. There was nothing in the ark save the two tables of stone, which Moses put there at Horeb, where the Lord made a covenant with the children of Israel, when they came out of the land of Egypt.
9. And it came to pass, when the ark was come out of the holy place, that the cloud filled the house of the Lord.
10. So that the priests could not minister because of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord.
11. And the king, and all Israel with him, offered sacrifices before the Lord.
12. And Solomon offered a sacrifice of peace offering, which he offered of a bull, two and twenty thousand oxen, and an hundred and twenty thousand sheep. So the king and all the children of Israel dedicated the house of the Lord.

COMMENTARY.—We are glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord.—1 Kings 8:12.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION Preparation for Building the Temple.

Description of the Temple.—1 Kings 8:1-11. The King's Address and Prayer.—1 Kings 8:12-27. King's Dedication.—1 Kings 8:28-43.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

1. Kings 8:1. When, in his fourth year, Solomon began to build the temple, he found that the preparations of David had made the work very much lighter than it would otherwise have been. Immense quantities of gold and silver and brass and iron had been stored away. Just how great these quantities were and how much they were worth in our money we have no way of knowing, for the numbers, especially in the Books of Chronicles, seem to be greatly exaggerated, owing perhaps to the confusion arising from the use of letters of the Hebrew alphabet for numbers.

(Chs. 6, 7.) In these chapters is given an interesting and detailed description of this most magnificent building. The cubit was about 18 inches. As we saw in Lesson IX, the site of the temple was the threshing-floor of Ornan, just outside the city. The temple walls were of huge blocks of hewn stone. "Like the tabernacle, the sanctuary consisted of two chambers; the Holy place (40 cubits long by 20 broad), and the Holy of Holies, which formed a perfect cube of 20 cubits. . . . Abutting upon the outer walls of the temple were built chambers rising in three stories, for the use of the priests and other officials. The place of worship assigned to the people was the large outer court, containing a brazen 'sea' or laver intended for the ceremonial ablutions of the priests, and doubtless also (though it is not expressly mentioned) the great brazen altar of burnt offering."—Ottley. For more details of the temple see any good Bible dictionary.

(Chs. 8:1-11.) "Solomon assembled the elders of Israel," etc.: Solomon believed in the impressiveness of great pageants. The dedication ceremonies covered an entire week, and were immediately followed by the regular Feast of Tabernacles. "To bring up the ark," which David had established temporarily on Zion (the "City of David"), one of the two principal hills of Jerusalem. "And the tent of meeting:" The old tabernacle dating from the days of Moses. It had been standing of late at Gibeon, but was now brought to be preserved as a sacred relic in the new temple. "The holy vessels:" The candlestick, table for showbread, altar of incense, the brazen serpent and perhaps the great brazen altar. "Before the ark, sacrificing:" The whole ceremonial was religious and the most impressive part of it to the people was the sacrificing. It expressed their gratitude and praise, but also their confession of sin and their faith that Jehovah might be approached in penitence and would gladly pardon the sin. The animals sacrificed provided food for the immense crowds that thronged the city. "The oracle:" Better, the most holy place. (Vs. 12-66.) After the priests had placed the ark in the most holy place the singers (2 Chron. 5:13) burst forth with what has been called the national anthem of the Hebrews, "For He is good; for His loving-kindness endureth for ever."

FIRES AND THUNDER.

The heathen have no monopoly on vain repetitions. Character is the only permanent capital in business. Perfection is a glorious prospect but a vain boast. The fruit that will keep for eternity does not ripen in a moment. The influence of a nation depends on the influence of its manhood. A man's religion in the shop is worth twice his religion in the church. God will not give you power until you have some purpose to hitch it to.—Atom's Horn.

DIAZ' NARROW ESCAPE.

Not for the Clever Strategy of Ship's Officer He Might Have Been Captured by Mexicans.

It is not believed that the Mexican government will take any steps against A. K. Coney, former consul of Mexico at San Francisco, who recently left his post under something of a cloud. That is a consequence of the old relations between President Diaz and Coney. A. K. Coney was first mate of the ship that took Diaz from New Orleans to Vera Cruz just before he began the revolution which gave him the power which he now holds. During the trip Coney and Diaz became very friendly. Diaz was dressed like one of the crew, so as to conceal his identity. When Vera Cruz was reached the authorities searched the vessel in quest of Diaz, who would very likely have been caught if it had not been for the presence of mind of the first mate. Coney ordered him to work at shifting cargo, and at a critical moment when Diaz's awkward movements were beginning to attract the attention of the officers he, in great apparent disgust, discharged him and ordered him off the ship. So perfect was the play that the officers were completely deceived and Diaz was not in the least molested when he went ashore. One of the first official acts of President Diaz was to appoint Coney consul at San Francisco.

BAD RECORD WITH AN AUTO.

Perkins, Chauffeur Kills or Maims Eight Persons in a Short Hot Wild Ride.

George Perkins made a record in Paris recently in a short trip in his master's automobile. He went to Montreuil, a suburb of Paris, buying much alcohol on the way, though he was running a petroleum machine. First he ran over and nearly killed Jules Dorier at Place de Marche, Montreuil. Fifty yards farther he ran over a child of seven years. Returning to Paris at the fortifications he smashed a fruit peddler's cart, nearly killing the owner. Sweeping down Boulevard Voltaire at a 50-mile pace, he struck the carriage of M. Le Blanc at Rue du Rendezvous, wrenching it and fracturing the coachman's skull. He didn't stop, and 600 yards farther knocked down Mrs. Coutier, breaking a thigh. Then the automobile swerved and tried to climb a tree on the boulevard, throwing out and injuring the driver's four guests. The police took Perkins to the station in a cab.

HEALTH MEDALS FOR DOGS.

New Reform Laid by Paris Medical Board of Hygiene to Diminish Danger of Hydrophobia.

Dogs in Paris will hereafter be obliged to wear health medals. The board of hygiene of the Paris medical academy has advised the municipal authorities to adopt this measure in connection with the dog tax. It will be a certificate that the dog was examined, is healthy and has an owner, and will distinguish such dogs from vagabond curs and diminish the danger of hydrophobia. A similar measure is already enforced in the suburban towns of St. Denis, Auteuil and St. Resnes.

Not a Tameful Subject.

Rudyard Kipling's last poems are not up to form. It is hard, remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, for an Englishman to get any useful music out of the South African war.

Different Measures.

Missouri is furnishing estimates of the amount of her corn crop in bushels, and Kentucky, says the Washington Post, is figuring on how many quarts it will make.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.	
CATTLE—Common	\$2.85
Heavy steers	3.20
CALVES—Extra	4.40
HOGS—Ch. packers	4.75
Mixed packers	4.35
Mixed packers	4.45
LAMBS—Extra	5.50
FLOUR—Spring pat.	1.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.80
No. 3 winter	.80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.46
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.38
RYE—No. 2	.60
BARLEY—Ch. family	1.13
PORK—Clear family	14.45
LARD—Steam	6.35
BUTTER—Ch. dairy	12.12
Choice creamery	.27
APPLES—Fancy	2.75
POTATOES—Per bbl.	2.25
TURKISH—New	3.50
Old	5.60
Chicago.	
FLOUR—Winter pat.	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84.12
No. 3 spring	.80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.42
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.35
RYE—No. 2	.51
PORK—Miss	11.37
LARD—Steam	6.32
New York.	
FLOUR—Win. str.	3.95
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.40
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.30
RYE—Western	.63
PORK—Family	16.25
LARD—Steam	7.00
Baltimore.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.87
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.49
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.39
CATTLE—Steers	4.25
HOGS—Western	4.75
Louisville.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.86
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.47
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.39
PORK—Miss	12.00
LARD—Steam	6.75
Indianapolis.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.88
CORN—No. 2 mixed	.42
OATS—No. 2 mixed	.35

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Incidental	
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Hospital Fee	25
Books, paper	25
Estimated	225
Total school Expenses	300
For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below.	
LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room tent by term.	
Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$17.50 a week); \$21 for winter term (\$21.00 week).	
Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.	
Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:	
To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit in College Department \$30.00; Academy and Latin Normal \$12.00; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.50; 34-del Schools \$16.50; in winter \$11.81 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.	
Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: In College Department \$30.00; Academy and Latin Normal \$29. Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$25. Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each.	
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Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day)	2.50
Use of organ 1 hr. a day	2.00
Rent of Music Library, per term	.50
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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 24, 1903.

Going North.	
Leave Berea	3:20 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	3:52 a. m.
Arrive Paris	6:05 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:30 a. m.
Going South.	
Leave Berea	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:00 p. m.
Going South.	
Leave Berea	11:11 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	2:05 p. m.
Going South.	
Leave Berea	11:24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	12:30 a. m.
Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.	
W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.	

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

BYOND a doubt the strongest man in British politics today is Joseph Chamberlain, plain private citizen. He knows his own mind and speaks it plainly. He has hosts of friends and admirers and legions of enemies and detractors. He endeavors to do what he thinks should be done for the good of the empire regardless of what others may believe, and he seems to be alike indifferent to cheers and hisses. His popularity varies like the mercury in the thermometer, rising to great heights at times and sinking to zero depths at others. Before and during the Boer war, which his policy caused, he was execrated, hissed and hated. When the Boers were whipped and their territory added to that of Great Britain the populace cheered until their throats were raw whenever he appeared in public. He has been conspicuous in nearly every party in British politics and has at different periods of his career blown hot and then blown cold on the same public questions, and yet he ranks today as the most forceful personality in the empire. His ambition is to be premier, and that ambition would have been realized by this time if A. J. Balfour had not been Lord Salisbury's nephew. Old age and illness compelled Salisbury to relinquish the premiership, but he managed to keep it in the family. Joseph Chamberlain has deserted Balfour as he deserted Gladstone, and while he loudly disclaims any desire to succeed the former he knows very well that if his present pose as trade savior of the empire finds favor in the public mind the premiership will be his. In advocating a qualified protective policy for free trade England he declares that unless Great Britain does away with antiquated trade methods and tactics the empire, like the famous old campanile in Venice, will fall in ruins.



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Organized labor will have a powerful antagonist in the new national organization of employers' associations which has just been temporarily formed in Chicago under the leadership of David McLean Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' association.

The avowed purpose of the new association is to cope with union labor and promote the interests of employers and independent workmen. It will not adopt peaceful methods, but proposes to have a defense fund of \$1,500,000 ready to fight organized labor whenever it becomes hostile.

The new organization will oppose every effort to enact arbitration laws when the existing statutes will serve the purpose and, above all, will preach the doctrine that public opinion can bring to an end labor's so-called tyranny.

A meeting to perfect permanent organization will be held in Chicago late this month, and the officers of over 600 employers' organizations, representing several billions of capital, are expected to attend.

David M. Parry, the prime mover of the new organization, is president of the Parry Manufacturing company of Indianapolis, which employs 2,000 men. He is a native of Pennsylvania and is fifty-one years of age. Mr. Parry says it is the intention of the new association to choke off the inclination of organized labor to conduct the business of this country on an unlawful basis and to throw a safeguard about the nonunion workman and the man who desires to work for his own interests and for whom he pleases.

The dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, who is coming to this country to attend the wedding of her son, the Duke of Roxburghe, to Miss May Wilson Goulet of New York, was for many years in personal attendance upon the late Queen Victoria, in whose household she figured as a lady of the bedchamber. The duchess usually dresses in mourning and still retains many traces of her former remarkable beauty.

The family into which Miss Goulet is to marry, the ducal house of Roxburghe, prides itself that in all the dowager duchess of long course of succession since its foundation "the inheritance never went to a woman," that "none of them ever married an ill wife" and that "no friend ever suffered from their debts."

By birth the dowager duchess is a member of the ducal house of Marlborough and a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. She has five sisters, four of whom married lords, while the youngest merely wedded a commoner, Captain Wilson, son of an Australian millionaire squatter. Yet it is the youngest who ranks above all

her sisters except the widowed Duchess of Roxburghe, for, whereas the daughter of a duke retains her precedence as such when she weds a commoner, yet if she weds a member of the lower ranks of the peerage she loses her status as a duke's daughter and has to content herself with that of her husband.

The dowager Duchess of Roxburghe will be accompanied to this country by her two daughters, Ladies Isabel and Evelyn Innes Ker. After the marriage of her son the dowager duchess will reside at Brookmount Park, Floors castle becoming the residence of the new duchess.

Harvey Watterson, son of the well known Kentucky editor, has been selected as the Democratic candidate for the legislature in the Twenty-first legislative district of New York city, and will have the aid of his distinguished father's oratory.

In his first campaign for political honors, the elder Watterson has announced that he will deliver a number of speeches in New York in the interest of his son and incidentally support Tammany Hall in its fight for control of the great municipality now governed by the fusionists, headed by Seth Low, formerly president of Columbia university.

Young Watterson is twenty-four years old and was graduated from Columbia Law school last year. He is now practicing law in New York, and the present is his first effort to invade the field of politics. The district in which he has been nominated is normally safe for the Republicans by a large majority, so if the son of the great editor wins it will be a great victory. He served in the Spanish American war as a private in the First Kentucky volunteer infantry and for a time was stationed in Porto Rico.

Miss Cannon, daughter of Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, who will be the speaker of the Fifty-eighth congress, is a handsome and accomplished young woman who will find her hands full as head of the household of so important a personage as the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

Since the death of her mother several years ago Miss Cannon has been the mistress of her father's household, and the fact that Mr. Cannon is essentially a "man's man" will not make lighter Miss Cannon's social responsibilities, for the hostess who dispenses hospitality at the speaker's house is a social factor who ranks not far behind the mistress of the White House.

Miss Cannon is a woman of great tact and charm of manner and has inherited many of the characteristics of her mother, who, as Mary Reed, caused young Cannon many an uneasy hour ere he won her for his wife owing to the fact that her brother was a candidate for the position of justice of the peace, to which Mr. Cannon also aspired. After Cannon won in both love and politics, however, the two men became warm friends. Miss Cannon's long residence in the national capital and her familiarity with the social life of Washington insure her complete success in the management of the speaker's social amenities.

Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel corporation and later identified with the shipbuilding trust, is just now in the public eye because of recent disclosures in connection with the sensational failure of the attempt to float the latter corporation.

The story of the rise of Charles M. Schwab reads like a romance. He was working in a grocery store in Brad dock when one day in 1881 Captain Jones, one of Mr. Carnegie's lieutenants, happened in. He was waiting on by young Schwab, who, in the course of conversation, expressed a desire for employment in the steel works. "What do you want to be?" asked Captain Jones. "I want to be a civil engineer," replied Schwab. "Are you sure you have the qualifications?" inquired the captain. "I am sure of it," was the reply.

"Very well. Can you drive stakes for a dollar a day?" "I can drive anything," said the lad, "and will work for anything I get."

Thus it came about that after six months' service in the grocery store he was taken into the employ of the Carnegie company and began to drive stakes at a dollar a day, and so well did he drive them, so industrious and intelligent did he show himself and so keenly alert was he to any opportunity of improvement that presented itself that in a short space of time, hardly longer than was covered by his service in the grocery store, he found himself, not one or two stages higher, but away near the top.

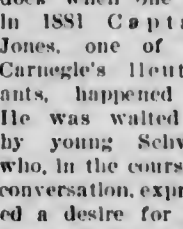
The Neighbor's Hope. "I'm the dealer in pianos, ma'am," said the man at the door. "But I don't want anything," replied the lady. "I have a piano." "Yes'm; the man next door said he hoped I could induce you to sell it for a trifle."—Philadelphia Ledger.



HARVEY WATTERSON.



MISS CANNON.



C. M. SCHWAB.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Enterprising and progressive people are sending their sons and daughters to begin the winter term at Berea, Dec. 16. Do not let your folks be behind!

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. BOONE.

We are having some very cold weather at this writing. Farmers are all about done gathering corn.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek church Saturday and Sunday.—Master Renzie Lambert, of this place, visited his grandmother, Sarah Lambert, of Rockford, Saturday. She is 82 years old.—Mrs. Etta Lambert, of this place, went to see her sick father, Mr. J. M. Reynolds, who is expected to live but a few more days.—Mary Singleton is visiting friends at this place.

OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD.

We are still having cold weather and snow.—Most of the schools closed last Friday, owing to the cold weather. There were no entertainments given.—Joseph Baker, postmaster of Floyd, and a Miss Huff, of Island Creek, were married last week.—News has reached us that John Palmer, of Simon's Creek, was shot dead last Saturday night near Athol, Ky., by a Mr. Brandenburg.—The debating society at Grassy Branch will continue to hold its meetings once a week. We are having some lively discussions.—Meredith and Jas. Gabbard, Price and Dora Moore, of this place, attended a social in Cow Creek last Saturday night, given by Mr. and Mrs. Leander Reynolds. There were more young folks present than we have ever seen at a country social before, and excellent order prevailed. The home-made candy which was made by some of the girls could be excelled by none. The way in which it was made ought to be an incentive for the boys in choosing a cook. Everyone enjoyed the new games played, especially one called "Bound away," which seemed to lead all others.

CONKLING.

The recent snows have found the farmers of this section unprepared; the corn is still in the field.—P. M. Frye and W. N. Burch attended the entertainment at Sexton Thanksgiving day.—S. A. Gabbard has visited White Oak again; good luck to you Stephen.—Miss Mary Barker is doing fine work as teacher at Riverside.—Garfield Hignite has just returned from Jackson with his bride.—Miss Mary Barker and Mr. N. F. Ambrose visited friends at Cow Creek and Fairview Saturday and Sunday of last week.—The school at Doe Creek, taught by N. F. Ambrose, has a better attendance this year than ever before.

Three cheers for THE CITIZEN! Long may she live; happy may she be! Read by all, but first by me.

MADISON COUNTY. HICKORY PLAINS.

The Misses Jones, of Brassfield, visited the Misses Johnson, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kinnard attended the Elks memorial at Richmond, Ky.—Quite a number of young people enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Wilson's box social Saturday night, Dec. 5th.—James Adams and family spent Sunday with Mr. G. W. Tisdale and family, on Silver Creek.—Mrs. J. H. Overly and daughter, Kathleen, left Saturday morning for Hamilton, their future home.—John Fortune and family returned from Louisiana last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Benze attended the burial of their niece, Miss Pigg, near Brassfield.—Harbor and John Smith, of White's Station, visited Luther Maupin Saturday and Sunday.

Free Holiday Games
60 different games—all new—one in each package of **Lion Coffee** at your Grocers.

WALLACETON.

William Wylie died Sunday, Dec. 6, after four days of suffering. On Tuesday night of last week he was alone in his room, and his sister, Mrs. Doyle, in the adjoining room. She heard the shovel fall, and opening the door found him lying with his feet under the fore stick. She got him out and called in the neighbors and a doctor as quickly as possible. But he was burned too terribly for any earthly aid. Mr. Wylie leaves two sons to mourn his loss. Burial took place at Paint Lick cemetery Tuesday.—G. E. Brockman and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Carter Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Caldwell entertained a number of young people at their home Friday evening, by giving a candy party in honor of Mrs. Caldwell's Sunday-school class.—Mrs. Jennie Rogers is very sick this week.

MASON COUNTY. MAYSVILLE.

The revival of the Plymouth church is progressing with marked success. Quite a number of converts have been added to the church, and there are hopes for as many more.—Mr. Silas Marshall, of E. Fourth street, is in ill health.—Miss Jessie Bell is quite ill at her home on Fourth street. It is supposed that she has the fever.—Mrs. Fannie Jackson and Mr. James Jackson left this week for Oberlin, to attend the trial of John Bennett, who murdered Mrs. Florence Bennett, his wife.—Prof. J. S. Hathaway, of the State Normal, and Mr. Henry Campbell visited the Fifth street school on Friday.—Mrs. Laura Gray is quite ill at her home on Hord's hill.—Rev. Nutter, of Paris, having declined the call of the Bethel church, Rev. A. M. J. Price, of Lawrenceburg, has been called to fill the vacancy.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

To all those who have relieved and cured their aches and pains by the use of Paracamp, the wonderful external remedy, which never fails to do its work quickly and well. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., druggist.

The most complete line of Dolls, Toys, China, Christmas and Holiday Goods ever brought to the county seat is now on exhibition at the RACKET STORE, Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.

We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer. Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. **SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York.**

What Shall I Buy for Christmas Presents?

This puzzling question is easily settled after a look at the fine line of Christmas Goods now shown by us.

Make your selections early and avoid the crowds and confusion of the week before Xmas.

BICKNELL & EARLY, Berea, Ky.

J. J. Brannaman

Well selected stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions,
Men's and Women's Shoes and Rubbers.
Prices right. Agent for Naven Laundry.

COLE'S ORIGINAL HOT BLAST STOVES



The Hot Blast from Chicago.

(With Apologies to the Old Broken Coal Bucket.) How dear to my heart are some scenes of my childhood. Which sail recollection presents to my view? How we all used to freeze around that old fashioned heater. And shivered in fact that flew up the fire. "It dispensed with coal heat," we'd remark with a shiver. The inside was cold, though the outside was warm. It drove us to get the Hot Blast from Chicago. Which brought the warm wave, we are happy to tell. The modern Hot Blast, the fiery Hot Blast, The Hot Blast from Chicago we all prize so well.

This is because they are air-tight and guaranteed to stay so as long as used. If you want to control the fire in a stove you must control the air supply. No other stove manufactured can be guaranteed to stay air tight.

It is the air-tight feature and the all-steel radiating surface which make this stove the most economical and most powerful heater with all kinds of fuel.

S. E. WELCH, Jr., Sole Agt.

Spanish Peggy

A STORY OF ILLINOIS IN PIONEER DAYS

By MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD

It is a story of the martyr president, Abraham Lincoln; of the war governor of Illinois, Richard Yates; of Lincoln's sweetheart, Ann Rutledge. It is located in New Salem, Illinois, at a time when Lincoln was a

young man there. In characters, plot, location, time and literary merit it is an ideal story. Mrs. Catherwood called it her favorite. Remember the opening chapters

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